The Weekly Post.

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SUMMER REST.

The dog star now ascends the throne,
And mortal spirits wither,
So leave the city's sweltering dust,
And haste to hie thee hither;
Amid these breezy northern woods
The mountain brooks are straying,
Now leaping down the rocky dells,
Now in calm eddies playing.

Come to this realm of ancient peace,
To these pure cooling fountains,
Where dwell the rimple charms that lurk
Round God's uplifted mountains;
Our watch-towers are the lonely hights,
The summits gray and hoary,
What time the summer suns go down
Engirt with cloudy glory.

Come to these open pasture slopes,
Where wind and sun together,
Attempered each to each, make up
The harmony of weather;
Here dream the quiet hours away,
The white clouds sailing o'er you,
Watching the shadows down the vale,
Still moving on before you.

But hush! from out yon leafy depths
A pensive song is stealing,
The song the shy wood robin sings,
Herself the while, concealing;
If you would try, by cunning arts,
Her secrets to unravel,
And find the covert where she hides,
Gird up your loins for travel.

And hark, the weird Æolian strains
The clustered pines are singing,
And quaff the incense, which their boughs
On all the winds are flinging;
The noisy world is far away,
Its strifes, its plots, its schemings,
Here the old life comes back again
With its romantic dreamings.

Watch now the light and shade at play
Through all these forest ranges,
Weaving their net work, in and out,
With magic interchanges:
No fairy loom of Eastern tale,
With lightly flying shuttle,
Ere wrought a gauzy robe like this,
So changeable and subtle.

And when at eve, the full-orbed moon,
With step august and queenly,
Climbs up the heavens, and from her hight
Looks o'er the earth serenely,
The sombre majesty of hills,
The silence deep, unbroken,
Whisper a language to the soul
No tongue hath ever spoken.

Here is the home for lazy rest;
So leave all care behind you,
And give no open clue whereby
Your enemies can find you;
Avoid all haunts where fashion goes
To show her costly dresses,
And dwell with nature in her wilds,
To share her kind caresses.

INCREASE N. TARBOX, D. D.

LONGSTREET'S TALK,

Reviewing the Relative Bravery of Soldiers on Both Sides,

And Power of Their Animating Motives in Battle.

[Interview With Gen. Longstreet on Philadelphia Times.]

"Did the Southern troops display more valor than the Northern troops?"

"I cannot say that they did. As I said before, individual bravery amounts to very little in a battle. Men must be fought in blocks and masses, just as parts of a machine. Nearly everything depends upon the commander. If the men have confidence in him and in his movements, they will stand by him to the end. They will actually come to feel safer in following him, no matter where he leads, than in breaking away from him. A good general can take an army of Chinamen and whip an army of Englishmen, if the latter are improperly handled. No matter how brave men are, they will not fight if they feel that they are in doubtful and unskilful hands. This principle explains the wonderful victories of the French under the first Napoleon. If a general can only inspire his men with the feeling that he knows what he is about, he will have good fighters. He can put them anywhere on any field, and in the face of any fire!

"I was once dining with Horace Greeley," said the General, becoming a bit discussive, "and he asked me if it was not necessary to swear at your men and 'whoop them up,' as the saying goes. I replied that I thought not. There is nothing like quiet assurance and confidence. A general need never be noisy, and I think quiet troops are the best fighters. I once sent out a brigade to occupy a certain point. As it was mounting a little crest, it came full upon immense masses of Federals. The men were panic-stricken, and thought I had made a mistake in ordering them forward. They halted irresolute, and then dropped down upon the ground. It was important that they should advance and make a feint, at least. I, therefore, rode quietly through their ranks, on to the crest, and there halting my horse, adjusted my glasses and calmly surveyed the scene in front. I turned carelessly around, and as I expected, there was my brigade at my back, every man in position ready for anything—confident and assured.

"At another time, in the heat of the battle of Chattanooga, General Beming of Georgia, one of the bravest men I ever saw, came charging up to me in great agitation. He was riding a captured artillery horse, without any saddle, with the blind bridle on, and was using a rope trace as a whip. His hat was gone and he was much disordered. 'General,' he said, 'my brigade is utterly destroyed and scattered.' 'Is that so?' I asked quietly; 'utterly destroyed, you say?' 'Yes, sir,' he replied; gone all to pieces!' His great heart was nearly breaking. I approached him and said quietly: 'Don't you think you could find one man, General?' 'One man,' he said in astonishment; 'I suppose I could. What do you want with him?' 'Go and get him,' I said still quietly, laying my hand on his arm, 'and bring him here. Then you and I and he will charge together. This is sacred, General, and we may as well die here as anywhere.' He looked at me curiously a moment, then laughed, and, with an oath, lashed his horse with his rope trace and was off like a flash. In a few moments he swept by me at the head of a command that he had gathered together somehow or other and he was into the fight again!"

"But were not the Southern troops in defending their own soil, inspired by stronger motives than the Northern troops, who were intruders?"

"I think not. The sentiment in favor of the Union and the momories that cling about the old flag were just as strong, if not stronger, than the love of the soil of the States and the feeling aroused in defending homes. There were thousands of men in every State who turned against their native States in deference to this love of the Union, and joined with the Federals in invading their own homes. It is impossible to overestimate the love that the Federals had for the Union and the old flag. It was a love that was born with the Revolution and cemented with the blood of our fathers. I remember myself that after the battle at Chattanooga, General Breckenridge made a speech congratulating his men at being able for the first time in their lives to sleep on the battlefield, and he said that they had to thank me for it. The next day some one remarked that I must feel very proud of this. I replied that the war and all connected with it filled me with inexpressible sadness, and that I felt just as if I was being congratulated over whipping my own brother. The truth is, the soldiers on both sides were nerved by lofty and desperate emotions, and I knew from the first that there would be heroism displayed by both armies, and that the struggle must be prolonged and strenuous."

"What were the decisive battles of the war?"

"It is my opinion that we were whipped when we failed at Gettysburg. After that we had only a chance. After Bragg's failure to follow up the advantage at Chattanooga I felt that only a miracle could save us, and you know a soldier does not rely to any great extent on miracles. You see, as regards Gettysburg, we had staked a great deal on the invasion of which it was the turning point. It had been decided that we must make an offensive campaign. I did not favor the invasion of Pennsylvania. My idea was to hurry the army, then concentrating at Jackson, for the purpose of succoring Vicksburg, forward to Tullahoma, where Bragg was confronting Rosecrans, and to send my corps to the same point. With these combined forces Rosecrans might have been easily crushed, and with our grand army we could have swept through Tennessee and Kentucky and pierced Ohio. By sending this great force, with the prestige of victory, through Tennessee and Kentucky we would have won over both of those doubtful States. I found, however, that General Lee had his head very much set on invading Pennsylvania. I agreed to his plans, only making one point, viz: That we should never attack the Federals, but force them to attack us. I remembered Jackson's saying: 'We sometimes fail to drive the enemy from a position. They always fail to drive us!"

THE SOUTH BEATEN AT GETTYSBURG.

"The invasion was made. Its wise plan was changed by the battle of Gettysburg and we were forced back across the river. I felt then that we were beaten. I considered it simply a question of time. Once after this was there a chance (a bare chance) of saving the Confederacy. This was after the battle of Chickamauga, which was in many respects the most brilliant victory of the war. The enemy was more thoroughly put to rout here than before or since. If there ever was an occasion that demanded pursuit pell-mell this was the time. The Federals were rushing back on Chattanooga in the utmost confusion. It was a bright moonlight night and our people were anxious to pursue. We might actually have entered Chattanooga with the flying Federals and thus recovered the key to Georgia and East Tennessee. General Bragg declined to follow up his advantage. The enemy, rallied, re-formed, and Bragg was driven back to Missionary Ridge. I had a talk with Mr. Davis shortly after Chickamauga, I told him that there was no hope for the triumph of our arms. He was very much discouraged and finally grew petulant. He said he never remembered having seen such a movement as I proposed at Chickamauga. I replied that if his memory would carry him back as far as the first Manassas he would see such a movement. He replied very tartly and we had some sharp words. These were arranged, however, and we parted on good terms."

"What was the most desperate battle of the war?"

"Gettysburg—as far as my observation extended. There was never any fighting done anywhere to surpass the battle made by my men on the 2d of July. I led 12,000 men into that charge. Over one-third of this number were killed or wounded. These veterans charged the whole Federal army, entrenched on a crest harassed on each flank until the line was stretched, and at last I found myself charging 50,000 entrenched men, in the face of a volcano of artillery, with a single line of battle. My two divisions encountered and drove back the Third Corps, the Fifth Corps, the Sixth Corps, the Second Corps, one division of the Twelfth and the Penna. Reserves. As they broke line after line they encountered new ones and felt the steady shock of fresh troops. The Federals contend that the bulk of Lee's army was in this charge, and put the strength of the attacking column at 45,000 men when it was only my 12,000, with 2,000 of these knocked out of ranks before they had hardly started up the slope. I do not think the records of the war can show anything to approach this work."

THE SURRENDER AT APPOMATTOX.

"Did you agree with Lee as to the necessity of the surrender at Appomattox?"

"I did. For some time I had felt that we were fighting against hope. I kept my lips closed and fought ahead in silence. For the week preceding the surrender I fought almost without ceasing. I was covering General Lee's retreat, while Gordon opened a way for him in front. I had Field's division, all that was left. The Federals pressed upon us relentlessly and we fell back, fighting night and day, inch by inch, covering the slow retreat of our wagon trains. Our lines were never once broken or disordered. My men fought with the finest regularity and heroism. Wherever I placed a brigade, there it would stand until I ordered it away. I was among my men constantly, so that I knew little of the general situation. Early in the morning General Lee sent for me, and I at once went to him. He was in deep concern. He stated to me that his retreat had been cut off and it was impossible for him to escape from the circle that had been drawn about him. 'If that is the case, General,' I replied, 'you should surrender the army. If escape is impossible, not another life should be sacrificed,' General Lee then began to talk about the distress and trouble that a surrender would bring upon his country and his people. 'That cannot be put against the useless shedding of these brave men's blood. If you are satisfied that you cannot save the army, it should be surrendered. The people will know that you have done all that man can do.' He then told me that he had discovered that there were heavy masses of infantry in front and that he could not hope to cut through. It was a terrible moment for General Lee. Having fought for years with high and lofty purposes, having won victory after victory and made a record for his army not equaled in our history, it was hard that he must surrender everything. I cannot tell you how my heart went to him." (But the moistened eyes and the fine voice, grown husky, as General Longstreet went over his story, did tell me.) "I left General Lee and went back to my men. I ordered firing stopped, I stood quietly awaiting events. Suddenly a horse came clattering down my front. I looked up and saw a smart-looking officer, with yellow hair streaming behind him, hurrying forward to where I stood. He was in great excitement, and urged his horse to where I stood. Then he wrenched him suddenly to his haunches, and said, in a somewhat violent tone: 'In the name of General Phil Sheridan, I demand the instant surrender of this army!' I was not in a humor for trifling just then, but I replied as calmly as I could: 'I am not the commander of this army, and if I were I should not surrender to you,' meaning, of course, that I would treat with the proper authority. 'I make the demand,' he rejoined, 'simply for the purpose of preventing further bloodshed.' 'If you wish to prevent any further shedding of blood don't shed any more; we have already stopped.' I said, still keeping cool. He reiterated his demand for an immediate and unconditional surrender. I then notified him that he was outside of his lines, and that if he was not more courteous I would remind him of this fact in a way that might be unpleasant to him. I then explained that General Grant and General Lee were then engaged in a conference that would probably settle everything. He grew pleasant then, and after awhile galloped off. He was a brave and spirited young fellow, but my old veterans were not in the mood to humor him when he dashed up to us that day. The surrender fell with more crushing effect upon my troops than on any in the army. They were in fine condition and were flushed with victory. We had thrown back the Federals day after day as they pressed on us—punishing them when they came too near and stunning them when they charged us seriously. Enveloped for six or eight days in the continual smoke of battle, we had little idea of what was going on elsewhere, and when we surrendered 4,000 bayonets to General Grant we surrendered also 1,600 Federal prisoners that had been plucked out of his army during our retreat. Still, we all had the most perfect confidence in General Lee's ability and heroism and we knew that he had done all mortal man could do."

THE PRAYING SOUTHERN GENERALS.

Colonel P. W. Alexander, who as "P. W. A," was the best known of Southern war correspondents, lately gave me a reminiscence of General Longstreet. He says that right before the battle of the Wilderness he slept in the same room with the General. After he had gone to bed General Longstreet came in. He undressed and then kneeled by his bedside and engaged in the most earnest prayer. While his words were not audible it could be seen that he was very much affected, was literally "wrestling with prayer." He remained upon his knees for a full half hour, Colonel Alexander watching him by the starlight that crept through an open window. By the way, it is a notable fact that the South—lavish, reckless, imperious in all her ways—sent her armies to the field under the leadership of God-fearing, God seeking men, while the decorous and straight-laced North did no such thing. It may be that the land of sentiment believed in prayer while the land of cold reason put its trust in artillery, and preferred that its leaders should look to the condition of their troops rather than indulge in petitions to the Divine Arbiter, that, after all, is said to give victory to the side having the most men and the heaviest guns.

Lee, Jackson and Longstreet were men of prayer, in the fullest sense of the word. Bragg was baptized in the presence of his army. Ewell became a devout Christian. Albert Sydney Johnston never went into battle without going down upon his knees to the Lord of Hosts. Gordon was a devout and prayer-loving man. Neither General Grant, or Sherman, or Sheridan, or Butler—but, then, it is important, after all, to look after the artillery.

General Longstreet was a leader great in details. He never went into camp without seeing personally that his men were properly disposed. His orders to his troops were unique and in vivid contrast to the fine rhetoric and stirring appeals usual in such papers. He filled his orders with practical hints and advice. As for instance: "Remember though the fiery noise of battle is most terrifying and seems to threaten universal ruin it is not so destructive as it seems and few soldiers are slain, after all. The Commanding General desires to particularly impress the fact. Let officers and men even under the most formidable fire preserve a quiet demeanor; keep cool; obey orders; fire low. Remember while you are doing this and driving the enemy before you your comrades are supporting you on either side and are in turn edging on you." He had the most wonderful influence over his men. They would follow him anywhere. General Toombs once said that Longstreet was the only Southern general capable of leading an army of 70,000 men into Pennsylvania.

Since the war, General Longstreet has been living in comparative quiet. Some years ago he wrote a letter advising the South to accept the situation and make the best of it, that subjected him to considerable abuse. Latterly, however, this has died away, and he is restored to his old place in the hearts of his people, since the wisdom of his advice having been passed, he is allowed credit for purity of motive in giving it. He lived in New Orleans for some years, and was unlucky in a commercial business. He removed to Gainesville, Ga., some years ago, where he bought a sheep farm and a large summer hotel. He was made postmaster, without having applied, upon the death of the old postmaster. His hotel is managed by his son and nephew. His salary is about $2,000 and he is allowed an assistant. His health is good, but his right arm is paralyzed, the effect of old wounds. He is quiet, self-possessed and kindly—a great favorite with the townspeople. He has a charming family, a fair competency, a peaceful home, and will probably end a life stormy, potent and terrible to the highest degree in a placid and grateful contentment. H. W. G.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

"THAT'S MY SISTER."

Maiden with the rippling hair,
Laughing eyes and trippling feet,
Was't for me you smiled so sweet
When I passed you on the stair?

Do I cause the tell-tale blush
Which o'er-crimsons all your cheek,
And which silent yet doth speak
Thoughts which glow like sunset flush?

Do I cause—confound my glasses!
Quick, good usher, else I've missed her!
"There's the lady, there she passes!"
No, man, hang it!—that's my sister!

—*Yale Record.*

THEY speak of her in London now as the Great Sahara.

LUCRETIA BORGIA'S signature is worth $25. Martin Luther's will fetch $28.

THE Prince of Wales and other members of the royal family will visit the Melbourne Exhibition.

ANNIE LOUISA CARY will receive $12,000 for five months' singing in the Maplesson Opera Company.

EX-SENATOR RAMSEY of Minnesota, an exchange says, wears "a bland smile and is popular with elderly ladies."

EX-CONGRESSMAN N. P. BANKS of Massachusetts, is announced to speak at a Connecticut temperance gathering.

THERE will be ninety-eight theatrical combinations on the road this season. Last year there were one hundred and twenty-eight.

IT was by the express desire of Lord Beaconsfield that the Ministers of War and of the Colonies attended the funeral of the Prince Imperial.

CONGRESSMEN FRYE and Reed and ex-Congressmen Hale and Peters of Maine, are all anxious to succeed Mr. Hamlin in the United States Senate.

THREE letters from Napoleon III., Eugenie and the Prince Imperial, sold at a London auction the other day for $100. That from the Prince was an affectionate note, in English, in which he says: "I love you of all my heart."

LADY BURDETT COUTTS intends visiting Constantinople in her new steam-yacht the Walrus. The Walrus is a large new steam vessel built for the passenger trade, but at present fitted up as a private yacht, manned with a picked crew and supplied with officers by the Cunard company.

MISS LILLIAN SPENCER, who will be a member of the Broad Street Theatre company next season, is a daughter of Dr. G. W. Spencer of Pittsburgh. She is a beautiful girl, and her friends believe her a dramatic genius, but she seems disposed to take the sensible course of serving a regular apprenticeship in her profession.—*Phila. Times.*

AT Maropin, New Jersey, on Saturday last Mr. Garret Vreeland, a farmer, eighty-seven years of age, committed suicide by hanging from a rafter in the barn. Mr. Vreeland leaves a wife over eighty years of age, with whom he has spent an apparently happy life for over fifty years, and a large family of children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

COLONEL "BOB" INGERSOLL comes to the defence of the Jews against Corbin of Manhattan beach, with that energy which he displays in whatever he does, and the point of inconsistency that he makes against Christians in their action toward the Jews—that they have worshipped the dead and persecuted the living—is one of the best things that the controversy has brought out.

THERE is an old soldier now employed at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, who was present at the funeral of Napoleon I., at St. Helena, in 1821. He was also at the funeral of Napoleon III., at Chiselhurst, in 1873, and on Saturday, July 12, with the gentlemen cadets, he attended the funeral of the Emperor's only son. He was in the Royal Artillery, and his name is Henry Weathers.

MISS CHARLOTTE BRUCE, a comely Scotch lassie, living near Lexington, Ind., in Jefferson county, cut 100 acres of wheat with a reaper, keeping five binders, and part of the time six, "humping themselves," as she expressed it. She had six horses ready harnessed, and when one pair got tired she took another. Fourteen hundred bushels wheat from 115 acres is the yield on Charlotte's farm.

JENNIE JUNE in describing a photograph of Mrs. Langtry, the famous London beauty, says she is slight, delicate, and rather shrinking in face and figure, very quietly and very modestly dressed (in walking dress) and does not in the least suggest the vulgar woman, overwhelmed with conceit and vanity, Mr. G. W. Smalley, the London correspondent of the *Tribune*, recently described.

FREEMAN, the Pocasset adventist, who killed his little daughter in obedience, as he claims, to a divine command, has been visited in jail at Barnstable. He is still in the same frame of mind as he has been since the tragedy. He refuses to take any legal advice for his approaching trial. Should the State furnish him counsel he says he will not have any points of the tragedy smoothed down in order to make a good defence.

THE late B. S. Ford of Queen Anne's county, Md., who was drowned at Ocean City a week ago, was the largest peach grower on the Peninsula. He was the owner of fourteen farms, all of which were productive and valuable. His will has been admitted to probate, from which it appears that his estate will amount to not less than $300,000. The bulk of his property he devised to his two daughters.

THE INDIAN HUNTER.

When the summer harvest was gather'd in,
And the sheaf of the gleaner grew white and thin,
And the plowshare was in its furrow left,
Where the stubble land had been lately cleft,
An Indian hunter, with unstrung bow,
Look'd down where the valley lay stretch'd below.

He was a stranger there, and all that day
Had been out on the hills, a perilous way;
But the foot of the deer was far and fleet,
And the wolf kept aloof from the hunter's feet,
And bitter feelings pass'd o'er him then
As he stood by the populous haunts of men.

The winds of autumn came over the woods
As the sun stole out from their solitudes;
The moss was white on the maple's trunk,
And dead from its arms the hale vine shrunk,
And ripen'd the mellow fruit hung, and red
Were the trees' withered leaves around it shed.

The foot of the reaper moved slow on the lawn,
And the sickle cut down the yellow corn;
The mower sung loud by the meadow side,
Where the mists of evening were spreading wide,
And the voice of the herdsman came up the lea,
And the dance went round by the greenwood tree.

Then the hunter turned away from that scene,
Where the home of his fathers once had been,
And heard by the distant and measured stroke
That the woodman hew'd down the giant oak,
And burning thoughts flash'd over his mind
Of the whiteman's faith and love unkind.

The moon of the harvest grew high and bright;
As her golden horn pierced the cloud of white
A footstep was heard in the rustling brake,
Where the beech overshadow'd the misty lake,
And a mourning voice and a plunge from the shore—
And the hunter was seen on the hills no more.

When years had pass'd on by that still lake side
The fisher look'd down through the river tide,
And there, on the smooth yellow sand displayed,
A skeleton was'ed and white was laid,
And 'twas seen, as the waters moved deep and slow,
That the hand was still grasping a hunter's bow.

—*From Longfellow's Early Poems.*

AN ESCAPE FROM AUSTRALIA.

The True Story of the Adventures of John Boyle O'Reilly.

In the Boston *Pilot* of last week, John Boyle O'Reilly, its editor, gives the first correct story of his escape from the penal colony of West Australia, to which he was consigned as a Fenian some ten years ago. The story is as follows:

"For several months previous to the date of my escape, I had been resolved on and in preparation for an attempt. No one knew my mind. I had before seen so many fail that I concluded it was best to make the effort alone. Fortunately, I was dissuaded from this purpose. One day I was visited at the camp of the convict road party named above by Rev. Patrick McCabe, a Catholic priest, whose 'parish' extended over hundreds of miles of bush, and whose only parishioners were convicts and ticket-of-leave men. One day he rode to my hut, and we walked together into the bush. I had then made all my plans for escape, and I freely told him my intention. 'It is an excellent way to commit suicide,' he said; and he would not speak of it any more. As he was leaving me, however, he leaned from his saddle and said, 'Don't think of that again. Let me think out a plan for you. You'll hear from me before long.' I was not compelled to work with the criminal gang on the road, but had charge of their stores and carried the warden's weekly report to the Bunbury depot. On my way with this report one day I came to a plain known as the 'Race Course.' As I crossed it I heard a 'coo-ee,' or bush cry, and saw a man coming toward me. He was a big, handsome fellow, with an axe on his shoulder. He came to me with a friendly smile. "My name is Maguire," he said; 'I'm a friend of Father Mac's, and he's been speaking about you.' I said as little as possible, not knowing the man. Seeing my hesitation he drew out a card from his wallet, on which Father McCabe had written a few words to me. Then I trusted him. He told me he was clearing the race-course, and he would be at work there a month. The American whalers, he said, would touch at Bunbury for water in February (it was then December), and he was going to make all arrangements with one of the captains for my escape.

THE PLAN.

"Early in February, on my return from the weekly trip with the report, I found Maguire at the race-course waiting for me. 'Are you ready?' he said. One of the whalers, the bark Vigilant of New Bedford, was to sail in four days, and Captain Baker had agreed to take me on board, if he saw me at sea outside Australian waters; and he had even promised to cruise two or three days and watch for my coming out.

"Maguire had everything arranged. On the night of the 18th I was to get out of my hut at 8 o'clock, and strike into the bush on a line of his selection, where the native trackers would be at fault. I had previously secured a pair of freeman's shoes, as the trackers could easily discern the mark of a convict's boot. Having left the camp, I was to hold a straight course through the bush till I came to an old convict station on the Vasse road, where I was to lie till I heard some one on the road whistle the first bars of 'Patrick's Day.' This was repeated again and again, till we were sure we had every point agreed. Then we separated.

"At 7 o'clock that evening the warden of the convict party visited the criminals' hut, and found that all were present. He saw me sitting in my hut as he passed on his return. One of the convicts soon after came to my hut to borrow tobacco, and stayed a long time, making me very nervous. He went away before 8, however, and, as soon as he was gone, I changed my boots, put out the light, and struck into the bush. The forest was dark, but the stars were clear. I had not gone two hundred yards when I saw a man close to me, evidently following me. I waited till he came up. It was a mahogany sawyer, named Kelly, whose pit was close to my hut. He was a good fellow—though he had been transported for life. 'Are you off!' he said in a whisper. 'I knew you meant it. I saw you talking to Maguire a month ago, and I knew it all.' I was dumb with astonishment and alarm. If this man had wished he could have put the police on the alert, or he could do it next day. He held out his hand and there was a quiver in his husky voice. 'God speed you,' he said, giving me a grip like a vice; 'I'll put them on the wrong scent to-morrow if I can.' I shook the manly hand in silence, and kept on my way.

AT THE RENDEZVOUS.

"About 11 o'clock I came to the old convict station, and lay down behind a great gum tree at the roadside. In half an hour or so two men rode up, but passed on. They were farmers, probably, but may be a patrol of mounted police. Shortly after I heard horses coming at a sharp trot. They halted near me, and I heard 'Patrick's Day' whistled clear and low. In an instant I was with them—Maguire and another friend, M——. They led a spare horse. I mounted at once, and without a word we struck into the bush at a gallop. For hours we rode in silence. At last Maguire, who led, pulled up, dismounted and whistled. Another whistle was heard, and in a few minutes we were joined by three men, two of them cousins of Maguire. The third took the horses and went off after shaking hands with me. We then formed in Indian file, to prevent the discovery of the number, each one covering the other's tracks, and walked on for another mile, till we came to a dry swamp near the sea.

REACHING THE SEA.

"Here M——remained with me, while the other went forward. M—— told me that we were close to Bunbury, and that the others were gone for the boat. After half an hour's anxious waiting we saw a light, as if a match were struck, at half a mile distant. This was repeated three times, and then we went forward. We found Maguire waiting for us on a little bridge across the road. They had the boat ready, and he led the way. We had to walk through mud up to the knees to reach the water. In half a minute Maguire and I were in the boat. M——, remained on the shore. 'Come on,' whispered Maguire. 'No,' answered poor M——, with a trembling voice, 'I promised my wife not to go in the boat,' 'All right,' sneered one of the Maguires, 'go home to your wife.'

"As we pulled silently out to sea, we could discern M—— standing on the beach. It was not cowardice. He was a brave man, as he proved afterward, and I hope the time may come when I shall be free to mention his name.

"We were four men in the boat, and we pulled cautiously till we had got out of hearing. Then we bent to the oars with full strength. There were but few words said. When the sun rose we were well out, and could just see the tops of the sand hills. We were crossing Geographe Bay, on a straight line of about forty miles in length. We were to lie in wait for the Vigilant, on the farther shore, and cut her off as she passed the northern head of the bay. We pulled strongly till the forenoon was closing. We had neither water nor food; I don't know whether the arrangements for a supply had failed, or had been wholly forgotten. But I had eaten nothing from noon of the previous day, and I began to suffer dreadfully from thirst. It was almost noon when we ran the boat through the surf and beached her. In doing so our clothes were drenched with sea water, and I felt instant relief from thirst. I tried this afterward with good effect, except that it made the skin sore.

A SAD DISAPPOINTMENT.

"We got to the beach at about 10 o'clock, and one of the men with a strong glass, which Maguire had brought, was sent to a hill to look out for the sailing of the Vigilant. At about 1 o'clock he came down at a run and reported the vessel, under full sail, steering north. We ran the boat through the surf and pulled out with light hearts. All efforts to attract the attention of the Vigilant failed, and at last the party put back to land, where O'Reilly passed the night in constant anxiety.

"Next morning, having made the boat water tight with paper bark, I went to sea in this craft, towing over the stern sufficient food to last me for some days. She was light and easily pulled. Before night I had passed the headland and was on the Indian Ocean. I knew there was a current going northward. Next morning I gave up pulling and sat down to watch and wait. It was very hot. The sun flamed above, and the reflection from the water was scorching. The meat towing in the sea was becoming putrid, and during the night some of the 'possums and kangaroo rats had been taken by sharks. That day, toward noon, I saw a sail; it was the Vigilant; there was no other vessel there. She drew near to me—so near that I heard voices on deck. I saw the men aloft on the lookout; but they did not see me, or at least Captain Baker says so. She sailed away again, and was out of sight before night. (Heretofore I have simply said that I went out to sea, saw the Gazelle in this way, and was picked up.)

"The dew at night and the cool air refreshed me, and I resolved to pull back to shore and wait for Maguire's return. I pulled all night, off and on, and in the morning saw the sand-hills at the headland of Geographe Bay. By noon I was ashore, and then began a most weary walk back to Johnson's, where I arrived that night.

OFF AT LAST.

"After that I left the sand valley no more. I wanted to sleep all the time, and there was no one to disturb me. In five days more I was thoroughly wakened, however, by the cheery voice of my friend Maguire, and with him came M—, who said he was resolved to see me through this time. Maguire brought me a brief letter from Father McCabe, asking me to remember him. The whalers were to sail next day, and Captain Gifford of the Gazelle of New Bedford had agreed to take me off. To make it sure, Father McCabe had paid him £10 to take me as far as Java.

"But there was one drawback. A criminal convict, one of the worst characters in the colony, a ticket-of-leave man, named Martin Bowman of Beaumont, had discovered the means of my escape, and had gone to Maguire and threatened to put the police on the track unless he was taken off too. Maguire could not dissent so here was the scoundrel coolly looking at us and saying nothing.

"That night we slept little, some one always keeping an eye on Bowman. We were up at daybreak, and soon after we were afloat. Old Johnson and his boy stood on the beach and saw us push off. We pulled straight out toward the headland, as Captain Gifford had instructed. By noon we saw the two whaleships coming along with a fine breeze. Toward evening we heard a hail, and some one on board shouted my name, and cried out, 'Come on board!' We were all overjoyed. We pulled alongside, and I was helped out of the boat by the strong arms of Henry Hathaway, the third mate. Captain Gifford made me welcome and gave me a place in his cabin. Martin Bowman, the escaped criminal, was sent forward among the crew.

ANOTHER PERIL PASSED.

"Some months afterward, when the Gazelle touched at Roderique, an English Island in the Indian Ocean, the Governor came aboard searching for 'an escaped convict from Australia—a black-haired man.' I was standing with Mr. Hussey, the mate, when the Governor of the Island made the demand. Mr. Hussey said that no such person was on board. The Governor answered that he had information that a man had escaped on the Gazelle. Mr. Hussey feared they might seize the ship, so he said that a man of that description who had come on board off the coast of Australia, might be the person. He called Bowman, whom every one on board detested, and he was put in irons and taken on shore. We knew that he would tell the whole story (the wonder is that he did not do it then; but he wished to make terms for his own release.) That night the officers of the Gazelle threw the grindstone, with my hat, overboard, while I lay in the captain's cabin. A cry of 'Man overboard!' was raised, a boat lowered and the hat picked up. There were on board some English ex-convicts, who had shipped in Australia, and these only waited for a chance to get me retaken. But one of them, utterly deceived by the officers' strategy, declared that he saw me sink where the hat was picked up. When the Governor of the island came on board next day to demand his prisoner the flag was at half-mast, and the officers sorrowfully told him that the man he probably wanted had jumped overboard in the night and was drowned. His policeman went among the crew and learned the same news, being particularly impressed by the Englishman's story. Two days later the Gazelle sailed from Roderique, and I came on deck, much to the amazement of the crew. The narrative closes with the story of the transfer to the Sapphire of Boston, on which the narrator reached Liverpool, and that to the Bombay, on which the passage was made to Philadelphia, as previously stated."

A FARMER'S SUICIDE

Writing his Will on a Shingle and Then Hanging Himself.

On Friday afternoon last Arthur Reece, a well-to-do farmer, living near the town of Clearfield, Pa., hanged himself in his barn. Mr. Reece left his house about 9 o'clock and went directly to the barn. The hired girl saw him in the barnyard an hour later. When dinner was ready he was called but no response came, whereupon the girl went to the barn to hunt him up. On opening the stable door she discovered the body suspended by a short rope, the feet touching the floor. On examination it was found that he had stood upon the manger, adjusted the rope properly, then, deliberately slid off and strangled. On a shingle near by he had written his will, and charged his wife with being the cause of the trouble that led to the terrible deed. At the time of his death he was living with his second wife, and it is known that their matrimonial relations were not at all pleasant. Three promising children are left to mourn his untimely end.

English Law and Justice.

[New York World.]

Two peculiar decisions have just been rendered by English tribunals. At Chatham John Maroney, a pensioner who belonged to the First Army Reserve, was arrested and handed over to the military authorities to be dealt with as a deserter. He had not called to draw his pension for nine months. His explanation was that he did not know that it was compulsory on him to draw the money quarterly, that he had no intention of deserting and that, being employed at Dover and not needing his money, he thought he would let it run for a year and then draw it in a lump, when he would feel the benefit of it. This explanation, however, did not save him. The other case came before the Mistley Bench, where a farmer named John Fenn summoned one of his laborers, Ambrose Pentney, for absenting himself from work for an hour and a half, whereby the prosecutor sustained damages to the extent of 5s. While at work, Pentney heard cries of murder from a cottage near by, and hastening thither found a madman who had overpowered and was killing his keeper. He helped to subdue the maniac and remained with him till assistance had been obtained. "The magistrate, while admitting that it was a humane act on his part to go the man's aid, decided that he had committed a breach of the law in not first obtaining the sanction of his master; and although the defendant urged that unless he had gone the poor fellow would in all probability have been murdered, the Bench ordered him to pay a fine of 5s."

Republicans and the National Banks.

(Harrisburg Patriot.)

In the original draft of the Republican platform of this State as submitted by Mr. Grow was a strong resolution in favor of the National banking system. But the Committee on Resolutions refused to adopt it and it was erased with the stroke of a pen. It appears that the Republican managers of this State are not quite prepared to accept the logic of their position on the currency question. They want to leave the question of the National banking system open for the exigencies of another political campaign. A few years ago they were in favor of the "blood-stained" greenbacks. Last year their platform was utterly silent on the currency question. It was too much, then, for Mr. Grow to expect that they would take such a leap as to openly favor the National banking system in a State platform. While enjoying all the advantages of the alliance with the National banks they had not the frankness and courage to acknowledge it. So Mr. Grow had to submit to the loss of his National bank resolution.

How Women Would Vote.

Were the question admitted to the ballot, and women were allowed to vote, every woman in the land who has used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription would vote it to be an unfailing remedy for the diseases peculiar to her sex. Dr. Pierce has received hundreds of grateful testimonials of its curative power.

IOWA CITY, IOWA, March 4th, 1878.
DR. R. V PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:
Dear Sir—For many months I was a great sufferer. Physicians could afford me no relief. In my despair I commenced the use of your Favorite Prescription. It speedily effected my entire and permanent cure.

Yours thankfully
MRS. PAUL R. BAXTER.

SENATOR BURNSIDE is passing the summer just above Newport, on the shore of Narragansett Bay, where he owns a farm. He keeps his old camp servants to attend him.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Aug. 2, 1879.

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We do not receive Five or Ten-cent Stamps in payment for subscriptions to THE WEEKLY POST. Parties remitting for THE WEEKLY will bear this in mind, as the stamps will be returned in every case.

COMPLAINTS have been made that papers have been discontinued without notice. Our terms are that subscription must be paid in advance, and as we use the DIX mailing machine, any subscriber can ascertain the date when his subscription will expire by referring to the tab on his paper.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

A Reduction in Terms of Subscription to the Weekly Post.

A reduction has been made in the terms of subscription to THE WEEKLY POST that make it one of the cheapest, if not the cheapest, weekly paper in the Union, of its standard of excellence as a political and family journal. The following shows the reduced terms:

Single Subscriptions, REDUCED *from $2 00 to $1 50 per annum.*

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Here are inducements to our subscribers to renew their subscriptions as well as do something to extend the circulation of THE WEEKLY POST.

We ask comparison between THE POST and any other weekly political paper in the country. We print weekly fifty-six columns of matter, comprising not only a choice literary, miscellaneous and agricultural selection, but original correspondence from Harrisburg and Washington editorial discussion of current political and general news; carefully collated market reports, with all local, State, United States and foreign news of interest. In no other journal is there presented such a variety of important, varied and interesting reading.

A WELCOME REVIVAL.

The *Gazette* observes that we do not take much interest in the New York *Times'* "statistics of fraud." On the contrary, we welcome the reopening of this field of political discussion. The Republican party is in possession of the Federal administration, through confessed and proven fraud, perjury, bribery and forgery. In this broad land we do not know of a Democrat who does not religiously believe this, and the fact has been accepted by thousands of Republicans. If the *Times'* revival will give it greater prominence as an issue this year and next, it will deserve the gratitude of the Democratic party, for a large proportion of Democrats think that "fraud first triumphant in American history" should be made the one great, controlling question in the election of President in 1880, that its repetition may be forever made impossible.

The Democratic case does not rest on an interminable array of figures and theories of per centages, but on specific acts. Take one as an illustration. Under the law authorizing the Louisiana Returning Board and specifying its powers, it was mandatory that the vacancy existing in 1876-77 in the Board should be filled by a Democrat. The Democrats presented name after name, but the Returning Board—WELLS, ANDERSON and the "two cheap darkeys"—acting on the instructions of JOHN SHERMAN, GARFIELD, and other visiting statesmen, refused the Democrats a representation. The Republicans had *four* men on the Board and they steadily refused the Democrats *one*. It was as if, in this State, a minority inspector should be ejected from the election board, that the unwatched majority might commit such frauds as they deemed necessary. That WELLS and Co., availed themselves of their opportunities with the Presidency, and prospective plunder, since, realized, in issue, no one cares to dispute. These unhung scoundrels, inspired by men who have since been made party leaders, Cabinet ministers and foreign ambassadors, disfranchised fifteen thousand Democratic voters to count in the HAYES electors; they forged election returns, as proven in the Vernon parish case, and acted in direct contravention, so great were their necessities, of the infamous law which was their authority. Bad as it was, it did not give the leeway necessary to count in HAYES. And the historic Fraud, in his recognition of NICHOLLS and deposition of PACKARD, who received more votes than the HAYES electors, as the *Gazette* in its anger at the expulsion of PACKARD took occasion to frequently point out, conceded his title was a bastard one, the illegitimate offspring of infamous crime.

This one point—the refusal of the Louisiana Returning Board to make their canvass in public and admit Democratic representatives as required by law—is an undisputed fact that counts for more than the *Times'* array of figures, to prove by per centages the polling of a vast number of illegal Democratic votes at the North. And it is but one fact of hundreds equally decisive of the question. The Republican conspiracy was not made a success by a single sweeping act of villiany. There was a long chain of crime—petty crimes and big crimes, but each link necessary to success. The rupture of any one would have foiled the usurpation. Necessarily there were many agents under promise of pay. HAYES has over one hundred of them now on the Government pay roll, at a cost to the Treasury, as near as can be calculated, of $270,000 a year, or over a million of dollars for his four years' theft of the Presidency. These scoundrels were fidelity itself in the commission of crime, but in the distribution of the rewards, some were disappointed, neglected or snubbed. Hence exposure was the most natural thing in the world. A confederacy of bank burglars or thieves could have taught HAYES or SHERMAN as much.

However we welcome the *Times* article in so far as it will revive discussion of the crimes that seated HAYES. Our wonder is that the Republican papers have not seen in it the fine Italian hand of Uncle SAM TILDEN, and have not censured the *Times* for opening anew the "campaign of fraud."

THE SUPPRESSION OF WOLFE.

The *Gazette* justifies the Republican State Convention in sitting down on Mr. WOLFE'S resolution denouncing the corruption of the Legislature, and demanding honest men in office, with courage enough to fight dishonesty whenever they see it. It also chuckles over the fact that WOLFE is "likely to have a failure" in pressing his criminal charges, against the Republican lobbyists, under the instructions of the House of Representatives, before the Grand Jury of Dauphin county.

The fact is there was a regular conspiracy in the Republican Convention to save the KEMBLE lobbyists and the bribed legislators; they were so determined in this purpose that a resolution denouncing what the laws of the State stigmatize as a high crime, and what every Pennsylvanian knows to be the crowning dishonor of our State, was hooted out of the Convention. Mr. WOLFE was denied the courtesy of a hearing, although his ability, integrity, and the fact he is a representative of the better class of Republicans, is universally conceded. His suppressed resolution, as general in its terms as the commandment "Thou shalt not steal," was rightfully interpreted as carrying with it denunciation of trusted and powerful leaders of the Republican party. It was not in human nature that these pilloried rogues would submit to condemnation of their evil practices by the Convention of their own party.

Hence KEMBLE and his lieutentants were early on the ground at Harrisburg. LEW HALL, a crooked politician but smart criminal lawyer, *who has been retained as Kemble's counsel in the criminal proceedings against him authorized by the Legislature,* was made temporary chairman and assigned the special duty of choking off WOLFE, whose resolution denouncing the bribers of the lobby and the bribed legislators inside the lobby, was anticipated. How well HALL as chairman of the Convention served his client KEMBLE is photographed elsewhere in a chapter of the official report of the Convention's proceedings from CAMERON'S Harrisburg newspaper.

The next step was to prevent a minority report on WOLFE'S resolution from the Platform Committee. This bit of work was entrusted to Colonel HOOTEN of Chester county, candidate BUTLER'S spokesman in the Convention, and since made chairman of the Republican State Committee, who did his work by one of the most extraordinary displays of sharp legislative practice, we venture to assert, ever exhibited in Pennsylvania or any other State. We will let the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times* tells the story:

> Among the first acts was a resolution offered by Colonel Hooten, of Chester, to send all resolutions to the platform committee without debate or vote, and *providing that unless reported by a majority of that committee no resolution should be considered or acted on by the convention.* This was gag law pure and simple, and one of the most remarkable resolutions ever introduced into a political body. It has been customary in conventions to adopt a single resolution to refer all resolutions to the platform committee, and that is wholly reasonable, but it is altogether out of the regulation way to cut off the possibility of a vote which might commit the convention to an expression of sentiment on an ugly point, or to gag a man with a mind of his own in such way that no minority report could be presented and considered. It was this thing which the Republicans of Pennsylvania did in convention to-day, however, and it is this summary brushing away of the right of free expression of opinion which it has been supposed every man enjoys in this country that is causing a great deal of talk among leading Republicans who have come here either as delegates or lookers-on. It was very unfortunate that the presentation of this extraordinary gag-law was entrusted to Colonel Hooten. He was not only the personal representative of Butler, but he represented in the convention a people who have been devoted to freedom in every form, and whose sense of fair play will be likely to excite some criticism of the course of their representative. It won't smooth over this feeling any to know that Colonel Hooten put his gag-law through under the operation of the previous question, which cut off debate, and then everything was supposed to be fixed.
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> A Convention ruled in this spirit—submitting without a murmur to a forced co-partnership with lobby corruptionists and bribed legislators, and perverting its power to save them from the denunciation that is on the tongue of every honest citizen; of course such a Convention, when it came to the bumbuggery of a platform, was equal to the emergency, and made up in fair-sounding words for the countenance and protection it had guaranteed by its acts to the scum of the lobby and the Legislature. Therefore, when the *Gazette* praises the Republican platform as not "cringing, insinuating, false and mean," it evidently had in view exactly what it was, for these words faithfully describe it.

SENATOR BECK, in his admirable speech at Bowling Green, Kentucky, on Monday, took occasion to reply to the charge that he is a "revolutionist." He quoted the remarks on which the charge was based, reviewed the work of the extra session, and quietly said that in his "revolutionary" remarks he told the truth and guessed well. He is not, as he said, in the habit of referring to himself. He begs pardon, needlessly, for doing so, but thought that he might take some liberties among his constituents, "through whose partial favor he had attained the highest position a foreign-born citizen can aspire to." He speaks of himself and in his own defense in a passage so noble and eloquent that we almost wish some one would attack him again. Here is his rich and lofty "apology."

> I have studied the great charter, and have seen in the British Museum the rude cross marks of the Barons, with their seals made by impressions from the hilts of their swords. They were unlettered men, but they did humanity a never-to-be-forgotten service when they forced their King to covenant that—
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> "No bailiff for the future shall put any man to his law upon his own single affirmation without creditable witnesses produced for that purpose. No freeman shall be seized or imprisoned or disseized or outlawed or in any way destroyed, nor will we go upon him nor will we send upon him, except by the legal judgment of his peers or the law of the land. To none will we sell, to none will we deny, to none will we delay right and justice."
>
> All these great underlying principles fall if the Radical despotic policy prevails. *I a Revolutionist, and opposed to the maintenance of free institutions!* I would be false to every instinct and aspiration I ever felt if I did anything that looked like either. I sprang from a race that has endured more, suffered more, and struggled longer to maintain their freedom than any other. I was born in sight of Adrian's wall, which the all conquering Romans had to erect to protect themselves against a rude but brave people, who preferred death to subjugation. The stories of all the subsequent struggles of that people inspired me with an undying hatred of tyranny and oppression. I have stood in reverential awe with head uncovered, in "God's Acre" in the old City of Edinburgh, where the bones of thousands of martyrs, who went to the stake and the gibbet in defence of their right to maintain and enjoy civil and religious liberty lie in undistinguished and in undistinguishable graves. I have knelt upon the stone where the men and women of Scotland signed the solemn league and covenant with their own blood. I know what liberty costs. May my right arm wither and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth if I ever do an act or utter a word which tends to subvert any of the constitutional safeguards which sustain and protect the liberties of this people."

THE EWING send-off in Lancaster, Ohio, on Thursday, was a magnificent demonstration. Special trains came in from the surrounding counties, loaded down with enthusiastic Democrats. A special says:

> The visiting Clubs carried flags and banners in profusion, and many of them were sharp in the legends which they bore. The Logan county delegation carried a banner of red calico, decorated conspicuously with the words, "Foster's War Record, 75 Cents a Yard." Other banners had the following inscriptions: "We Will Wring Out the Bloody Shirt in October." "Our Heroes, Generals Rice and Ewing;" "The Laborers' Friends and Soldiers' Benefactors;" "In Union and Harmony There is Strength;" "A Free Ballot, No Bayonets, Supervisors or Deputy Marshals at the Polls;" "Fair Trial by Jury."

FRANK MCKINNEY, the Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, made a brief speech after EWING had concluded, and is thus reported:

> He advised his hearers that the Republicans had large official resources to draw upon, and that they were so well organized that they had a list of all the Democrats in Fairfield county who were unable to take papers. He had evidence that the Republicans were spending much money among Democratic voters. The Democratic Committee had not the means necessary to counteract this plan, but they depended on the Democrats to come up in complete organization. With this and a rigid enforcement of the Seitz law he believed the Democrats would win by not less than 30,000 majority. A thorough enforcement of the Seitz law, he believed, might send both Ewing and Foster to Columbus next January, placing Ewing in the Gubernatorial chair, and surrounding Foster with circumstances over which he would not have control.

JOHN SHERMAN'S Portland speech gets more censure than praise. The Republican papers of New York denounce it as characteristically tricky, in its treatment of the silver question. In the West, where SHERMAN'S inconsistency and wavering opinions have been forced on the attention of people, he fares still worse. The Greenbacker of a few years ago is not exactly the man to denounce greenback theories of to-day as repudiation. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* rakes slippery JOHN in this fashion:

> His tributs to the Republican party, which constitutes his peroration, is the height of impudence. "It never robbed the ballot-box." He himself went down to Louisiana and stole a whole State, robbing the ballot box of about ten thousand votes. "It has always taken side with the poor and the feeble." It has filled the land with poor men, and made strong men feeble by the hundred thousand. "It has never deprived any class of people, for any cause, of the elective franchise!" Three years ago it deprived the people of three States of the elective franchise, because they voted for Tilden Electors. This, in effect, deprived the people in thirty-eight States of the elective franchise. "It has done more than any other party that ever existed to provide land for the landless!" It has made more landowners landless than any party that ever existed, and has given more land to landless railroads as subsidies than all other parties. It has "developed our commerce" by driving our ships from the high seas, and the great section alist and bloody-shirt waver charges that the Democratic party "will keep up sectionalism!" He closes—this anti-sectional man—with a plea for a solid North.

IT is estimated that six countries in Europe will this year be compelled to buy three hundred million bushels of wheat, and that France and England will need three-fourths of this quantity, while France's share alone will cost her one milliard of francs, or a fifth of the sum of her famous ransom. More than half of this three hundred million bushels of wheat will come from this country, and it will be equivalent to paying us about that many dollars. Eastern Europe and Egypt will divide the rest between them. Our country could supply more than half the European deficiency, for our crops are the most abundant ever known, and could supply it at prices that would undersell the world; but the speculator must make more than the farmer, and he will run the figures up. The operations this year will tend to greatly stimulate the cultivation of wheat lands.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

QUAY for the United States Senate to succeed WALLACE. That is the program of the ruling ring. A delightful spectacle it will be to see the second State of the Union represented in the highest legislative body in the world, by DON CAMERON and M. S. QUAY. But the Republicans will have to swallow it.

REPRESENTATIVE WOLFE and his committee owe it to themselves to resent reports they have been fixed, in the matter of prosecuting last winter's lobby corruptionists, by hastening up matters. Any further delay will look ugly. KEMBLE, we understand, is flying around Harrisburg, and wherever he is there is work going on.

THE Democratic Committee at Washington, which has charge of the Ohio canvass, has perfected a most thorough organization, through which the Ohio voter is to be supplied with political speeches. Every school district in the State has been canvassed, and the names of almost all of the voters have been forwarded to the committee. They will be well supplied with "reading for the times."

IN his speech at Portland, Secretary SHERMAN declared that resumption was not aided by Congress since one branch became Democratic. The Secretary overlooks the important fact that the reduction of expenses by a Democratic House gave the Government at least $75,000,000 in resources which it would not have had if the people had not put it out of the power of the corrupt and extravagant Republican party to make further appropriations.

THE *Chronicle* affects to swallow the story that General EWING carries back with him to Ohio a "bar'l" of Uncle SAM'S money, but it is mum as death about the blackmail levies on Government officials, clerks and contractors at Washington, to help pull FOSTER through. In its civil service reform zeal it sinks the inconvenient fact and grows virtuous over the convenient fiction, which is about as absurd as that other fiction that the "assessments are purely voluntary."

THE Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* sneers at the QUAY platform, which is of india rubber in its view, and it says: "What we are mainly curious about is to know whether Mr. BUTLER, if nominated, can be induced to make in his own behalf any such pledges with regard to the banks of deposit and the interest which they pay for the use of the State's money as the ingenuous Mr. CASSIDY made in behalf of Mr. BARR—pledges, by the way, which Mr. BARR has thus far failed to give his personal endorsement to." If the *Telegraph* will read BARR'S speech to the convention it will find that he did exactly that thing.

BEN BUTLER is in the field for Governor, and proposes to make the canvass as an independent, self-nominated candidate on the issue of reform in the State administration, but the formality of a no-party convention will not be dispensed with. It will meet early in September. The chances of success, by his running this way, outside of old party lines, it is believed will be much greater. The contest will be a heated one, and on the basis of personalities, but it would not be a surprise if BUTLER should come out ahead.

ACCOUNTS from Maine represent that towards the conclusion of his speaking tour, Secretary SHERMAN lost faith in his financial explanations, and run up the bloody shirt as the staple of his speeches. He was not wanted in Maine by the Republican leaders there, and has done his party no good. The truth about SHERMAN is no one believes in his sincerity. There is not a phase of the finance question, from repudiation, as explained by his own party, to downright extortion in the interest of the goldites, but he has advocated in the stump, in the Senate or as Secretary.

THE Philadelphia *Times* is authority for the statement that Representative WOLFE will soon begin the prosecution of the people implicated in the riot bill bribery. He announces that money has been secured for this purpose, and information against the parties would be made shortly after the first of August. Mr. WOLFE does not believe that the Dauphin county grand jury has been manipulated to meet these cases, as the wheel was filled before there was any idea they would be presented, and he is not willing to believe that the sturdy Dutchmen of Dauphin county would stand any trickery.

ACCORDING to the usual course of events in such cases, there should be a prolonged Republican howl because of the appointment by the Secretary of War of two "Confederate Brigadiers" to positions of trust in the War Department. E. J. HARVEY, former Inspector General on Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON'S staff, will take charge of the codification of the Confederate archives, and Gen. EDELEN will have a responsible position in the Government Surveying Corps. The Harrisburg Convention endorsed the "firm stand" taken by HAYES, we suppose in making these appointments, when there are wounded Union soldiers in plenty, who would have joyfully accepted them. Nor did the Convention forget to denounce the expulsion from office by the Democrats of Union soldiers. For downright brass, this is QUAY'S best.

THE Washington *Star*, at a random guess, says that three-fourths of all the speeches printed go into the hands of storekeepers, and are used for wrapping purposes. Except to the printer and paper-maker, the multiplication of public documents is of little profit in any particular. To show how little appreciation the Ohio Executive Democratic Campaign Committee places upon the indiscriminate circulation of speeches in pamphlet form, the fact may be cited that at its recent meeting it agreed to discountenance the practice, and such speeches as the committee deemed that the people would read are to be printed as supplements to newspapers. Since the days of extensive telegraphing the people have come to rely on the newspapers for news and political discussion, except during warmly contested campaigns, when the people prefer the living voice to the printed page.

THERE is a movement on foot to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Yorktown this year with unusual pomp, in order to inaugurate preparations for a grand centennial commemoration of the surrender of CORNWALLIS, on October 19, 1881. Such a celebration would be the crowning demonstration of the series of centennials which, beginning with Lexington and Concord, and Bunker Hill and Mechlenberg in 1875, have done so much in the last four years to revive American patriotism, and to reawaken the slumbering spirit of fraternity among the people of the different States. It would be a manly and inspiring thing to see the citizens of North and South unite on that historic ground at Yorktown, and trampling upon the trenches of 1862, remember only those of 1781. Federals and Confederates have a common lineage from those stout old continentals who stormed CORNWALLIS' redoubts at the point of the bayonet, and marching shoulder to shoulder with the French soldiers, forced the British line and compelled their army to surrender.

ZACH CHANDLER, LL. D., blossoms forth a first class financier. Not long ago he alleged the remonetization of the silver dollar—the 85 cent dollar—had swindled the laboring man and purchaser, and enriched the bullion owner to the tune of $185,000,000! Old ZACH was tipsy when the bill passed and has not been sober since, so he did not know the profits of coinage, between legal tender and bullion values, go to the Government. But he has found another argument against silver remonetization in the weight of the metal, and in his speech at Madison said:

> You will understand that $1,000 weighs sixty pounds; $100,000, 6,000 pounds; and $1,000,000, 60,000 pounds, or thirty tons. And they want to force the laboring man, and the farmer, and the mechanic to take this depreciated dollar for the benefit, the sole benefit, of the owners of the bullion.

This is irresistibly funny, and we hope Congress will at once pass a law that "the farmer, the laboring man and the mechanic," shall not be "forced" to take silver in quantities aggregating 60,000 pounds. Think of a mechanic going home with thirty tons of silver in his pocket!

Prussia and the Vatican.

The impression that Prince Bismarck intends establishing amicable relations with the Vatican will be strengthened by the fact that he has appointed Herr von Puttkamer, his own brother-in-law, to the position in the Prussian Cabinet that had been occupied by Dr. Adalbert Falk from January, 1872, up to the beginning of the present month. As Minister of Religious Affairs and Education in Berlin, Dr. Falk thought it his duty, and evidently acted under instructions, to do all he could to weaken the influence and lower the status of the Roman Catholic Church in Prussia, and this he did by passing various repressive laws against the Catholic hierarchy and clergy. Herr von Puttkamer, his successor, born in 1828, is a lawyer and has considerable experience in various official departments. While Governor-General of the province of Silesia he succeeded in not giving the Roman Catholics occasion to charge him with hardships in the application of the May laws, and, in the recent debate on the new administrative system that is to be established in Alsace-Lorraine, spoke with great earnestness on the necessity of so dealing with religions and ecclesiastical questions as to win over the sympathies and affections of the population for the German annexion. Of course, as Minister of Public Worship, he will have to carry out the policy of Prince Bismarck, his brother-in-law, but the impression in Berlin is that this will be more tolerant and conciliatory than it has been for years.

THE rate of discount at the Bank of England continues at the rate of 2 per cent. at which it has stood for some time. This is a certain index as to the state of the money market in London. The last official report states that there is a superabundance of capital, for which scarcely any employment is offering. It is found very difficult to place loans, even for small amounts; the quotations given are ½ to ¾, but this is quite nominal—in fact advances can be obtained almost on borrowers' own terms, on approved security. Discount business continues very slack, and three months' bills are quoted at ¾ to 1 per cent. Consols have lately fluctuated between 97⅞ and 98⅛. As the interest on national securities is only 3 per cent. per annum, the high price of consols, instead of showing prosperity, indicates that money, in the language of 'Change, is a "drug" at this moment.

THE great enterprise of widening the mouth of the Mississippi is at last recognized as accomplished by the engineers who have examined the work, and Captain Eads has just been paid another installment of half a million dollars out of the treasury. A million more is still to his credit, which will not be paid for ten years, though he will be paid interest, provided the channel he has constructed does not fill up. The Captain will also be paid a hundred thousand dollars a year meanwhile on the same condition, that the channel is maintained at its present depth. There has been a good deal of suspicion that the jetties would not prove what they have been cracked up to be, but the New Orleans people seem to feel confidence in them. If the improvement does turn out to be permanent Captain Eads will certainly be entitled to all he is likely to get for it.

TO temporize with your health instead of promptly using Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills, is not indicative of much thoughtfulness. Sold by all druggists.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

HE WANTS TO BE HELD.

Love holds me so!
I would that I could go!
I flutter up and down, and to and fro,
In vain—Love holds me so.

Love let me go;
I seek him high and low;
I wander up and down, and to and fro,
In vain, in vain—and life is cruel woe,
Since Love has let me go.
—*F. W. B. in the London Spectator.*

SENATOR BOOTH of California is a Blaine man.

JUDGE TAFT of Ohio is said to desire to be a candidate for United States Senator from that State.

THE Rev. Jo. Cook preached by invitation in San Francisco on Sunday evening, and on Monday sent in a bill for $100.

THE Boston *Herald* says Chastine Cox is a peacock of vanity, and conducted himself during his trial like a military general at a dress parade.

AMONG the patents just issued to Edison is one for a duplex telegraph and another for a sextuplex telegraph. Both of these are assigned to the Western Union Company.

"MRS PARTINGTON" (Mr. SHILLABER) has just attained to sixty-five years. He is not strong in health, still suffering much from gout. He lives quietly in Chelsea, near Boston, and is sometimes for months not able to cross the ferry to that city.

SWINDLING credulous servant girls is the practice of a certain class of rascals in New York. A fellow was arrested the other day for selling to servant girls at $2 each, copies of a prayer which he said was found in the Pope's chamber at Rome on March 8, 1878, and which was recommended to all the faithful as a daily prayer.

MICHAEL SULLIVAN, who buried his daughter's babe while it was alive, at Springfield, New Jersey, a few days ago, has been adjudged guilty of murder in the first degree by a coroner's jury. The child lived for several hours after being exhumed but the jury was of the opinion that it received fatal injuries when it was buried.

IRENE HOUSE, who, it will be remembered, shot and killed her husband, Orson Alonzo Moore House, a notorious New York divorce lawyer at their country house, near Trenton, New Jersey on June 30, 1876, has married again, and is living on a farm. Her husband (her fourth) is named Frank Parker, is but 23 years old, while she is 35.

PLENTY of work for the fool-killer yet. Edward S. Rowley of Pittsfield, Mass., nearly 70 years old, and a prominent member of the Methodist Church, tried his luck at three-card monte at the circus on Monday, and, after winning a few dollars, became excited, drew $800 from one of the local banks, rushed back to the circus ground and, of course, lost it all.

EX GOVERNOR PRESCOTT of New Hampshire, has turned his well known antiquarian tastes to the service of the State by securing portraits of her thirty-six Governors to adorn the walls of the Executive chamber at Concord. Mr. Prescott began his work of love in 1872, when Secretary of State, and has just completed it by securing the likeness of Samuel Dinsmoor of Keene, Governor from 1849-51.

WILLIAM WILBERFORCE transmitted the family wit to his daughter. Mr. Wilberforce contested a large Yorkshire borough once, and while he mounted the hustings on the day of election, he left his daughter seated in the carriage. The Conservative crowd recognized her, and surrounded her with shouts of "Miss Wilberforce forever!" She let down the carriage window and replied, with a laugh: "No, my friends; not 'Miss Wilberforce' forever."

AMONG the ladies who went to England from France to attend the funeral of the Prince Imperial was Mme. Thayer, the widow of a Senator of France, the oldest son of James Thayer of Massachusetts, who was in Paris during the first Revolution and made a great fortune by buying real estate. She is the daughter of General Bertrand, who accompanied Napoleon I to St. Helena, and remained by him to the last. When a girl she stood by the bedside of the dying Emperor and heard his last utterance.

THE new United States Senator from New Hampshire, Mr. Blair, is a man of ideas. A bill which he introduced when in the House of Representatives has been unearthed. It proposes to set on foot a survey to test the practicability and cost of turning the currents of the Bay of Fundy and of the Mississippi River "to and through Hudson's Bay," and "compel a flow of the thermal water of the Gulf of Mexico through such channel or channels, to make Hudson's Bay an inland thermal sea, with the purpose of ameliorating and equalizing the climate of the whole continent."

THE MORMON MURDER.

Governor Colquitt Intends to Bring the Murderers to Justice.

(Atlanta (Ga.) Special.)

Governor Colquitt has announced his purpose of offering a reward for the slayers of the Mormon elder killed in Catoosa county yesterday. He has received information from a trustworthy source that it was a cold-blooded murder committed without excuse. It is said that the perpetrators can be easily taken when desired, though it may be difficult to fix the actual shooting on one man. There were many men and women who had become converts to the polygamic faith, and had expressed a determination to leave for Utah. This incensed their friends and relatives, who several times threatened the elders with summary treatment if they did not leave the country. There is no doubt that the crowd that waylaid the elders for the avowed purpose of whipping them intended to handle them roughly, and shot one of them in the heat of assault, and then scattered, in fear of what they had done.

It appears that for years there has been a sort of Mormon headquarters on Lookout Mountain, from whence elders were sent through Carolina, Tennessee and upper Georgia, and where converts were sent to wait for a crowd before leaving for Utah. Several parties have been already shipped off, and the surrounding country has been infested with elders ever since. The appearance of a Mormon elder always created excitement in a moral community.

How Agnes is Paid.

[Philadelphia Times.]

There are more ways than one of drawing money from the Treasury Department, and it isn't always necessary that the drawer's name should appear on the public roll. Mrs. Agnes Jenks, for instance, has denied that she holds a position in the Treasury Department, but there is a secret roll of people who are paid out of the Secret Service fund, and it is believed that the fair Agnes will never maker affidavit that her name is not on that list for a very comfortable salary.

SETTLEMENT OF A LONG DISPUTE.—Physicians have at last come to the conclusion that the best medicine for teething children is Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup.

COL. WRIGHT'S COMMITTEE.

At Chicago Investigating Causes of Business Depression.

CHICAGO, July 26.—The Congressional Committee, specially appointed to inquire into the causes of the depression of industries and labor, is to begin its work in this city Monday morning. All except two of the members arrived here to-day. These are Hendrick B. Wright of Pennsylvania, Chairman; M. P. O'Connor, Charleston, S. C.; J. J. Martin of North Carolina; Henry L. Dickey, of Ohio, and J. C. Sherwin, of Illinois. Accompanying them are C. L. Flanagan, Sergeant-at-Arms; Dyer D. Lum, Clerk, and H. C. Hayes, stenographer. The absentees are Calvin Cowgill of Indiana, who will be here Monday, and Thomas S. Murch, the stone-cutter, who also defeated Eugene Hale. The latter's wife met with an accident the other day, and in consequence he will not come at all. The committee was originally made up by the forty-fifth Congress, Abraham S. Hewitt of New York, being chaiaman. They sat during the recess, and took a lot of testimony, but for some reason never wrote out a report, though the testimony was printed. The Forty-sixth Congress re-created the committee with Wright as Chairman, giving the same instructions as before, and adding to its duties an investigation of the Chinese question. Chicago is the first place where they will hold a session. From here they go to San Francisco, stopping, perhaps, on the way.

The committee is not a partisan one, being made up of Democrats, Republicans and Greenbackers. Mr. Wright, a lawyer and mine-owner, who is seventy years of age, though in action about fifty, is a Democrat and Greenbacker, and is a special friend of the working classes, representing the miners of Luzerne county. Mr. Dickey is a Democrat. Mr. O'Connor, though an ex-confederate, is a Conservative Democrat. J. J. Martin and Messrs. Sherman and Cowgill are Republicans, while Mr. Murch is a representative of the laboring classes, coming from the ranks himself. Chairman Wright being interviewed to-day regarding the scope and purposes of the committee, said:

"The duty we are charged with is to in the execution of such quarantines and quire into the causes of the depression of the industries of the country, and especially of labor. To do that we want the opinions of the best intelligence we can find in the city. We want men who have practical knowledge to give, if in their power, the reasons for the depression. We don't want opinions that will not stand criticism, but opinions that will be entitled to respect after they are given, because the work we do is to be judged by another tribunal."

"How do you propose to get such opinions?"

"We should like to have before us half a dozen or more persons who are engaged in large operations—the grain, cattle and lumber business—also one or two substantial bankers, to give us an idea about banking, the rates of interest on their loans, &c., compared with the last eight or ten years. Also five or six practical builders and men at the head of industries. We don't care much about the opinions of politicians as politicians. We want reliable information. If we can't get that we don't want any at all, for any other amounts to nothing. The idea has gone out that the Committee was in a measure packed for an inquiry into a particular subject; but it has ample scope to take in the great and important question of the industries of the country, and we want reliable facts."

"Will you go into the eight hour question?"

"I am an advocate of the movement and the question may come in incidentally, but it hardly belongs to a municipality. There is a United States law on the subject. It is not likely that we will go into it extensively. We may take some testimony on the subject which we are charged to examine into."

The Committee will remain in Chicago four or five days and then proceed to California to investigate the Chinese question. It is the intention of the Committee to hear every sensible man who has anything to say on the subject of labor or industries, &c. They do not propose to listen to scalawags and loafers. They especially desire the employers and business men to give them their views. Committees to appear before the Congressional investigators and give their views have been chosen by the Socialists, the Trade and Labor Council and the Greenbackers.

CANDIDATE BUTLER.

Some Facts About the Candidate of the New Treasury Ring.

(Harrisburg Patriot.)

Of the Hon. Samuel Butler, the candidate of the Republican Convention for State Treasurer very little need be said. He is a prosperous farmer of Chester county, and at an earlier period of his life taught school. His brother is the Hon. William Butler, who was recently transferred from the President Judgeship of the courts of Chester county to the judgeship of the Federal Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Cadwalader. The candidate for State Treasurer was elected to the Legislature from Chester county in 1876 and was re-elected in 1878. His brief biography conveys the information that he was in the army in 1862-3, and that he holds an honorable discharge from the United States service. But in what regiment or in what capacity he served it has not been considered worth while to mention. In the Legislature his record will show that he must bear his full share of the responsibility for the acts of the Republican majority. To the recklessness of this majority, in the sessions of 1877 and 1878, is due the enormous deficiency that so seriously embarrasses the operations of the State Treasury. Appropriation upon appropriation was made without considering the sources of revenue or providing means for their payment until the deficit arose to nearly two millions of dollars. It will be found that Mr. Butler had his full share in this vicious legislation. In the last session he voted against the Riot bill, thus putting himself in antagonism with a majority of the Republicans of the House. His nomination for State Treasurer is now made by the friends of the bill, who were in practical control of the convention, in the hope of appeasing the wrath of its opponents. On the expulsion resolutions he paired off with himself by voting for the expulsion of poor old Bumberger and voting against the expulsion of Petroff. By this happy stroke he conciliated the boys in Philadelphia while he at the same time upheld the cause of political morals. In the contest for United States Senator last winter he was put down with the rest of the Chester county delegation in opposition to the re-election of Senator Cameron. But he played his game with much adroitness, taking part in the councils of the opponents of Cameron, yet never fully committing himself. When the decisive moment arrived he was found among the most active of the Cameron supporters. For this he has his reward in the nomination for State Treasurer. Whether the people of Pennsylvania will ratify this nomination remains to be seen. It is too early in the day to indulge in predictions. But it may be truthfully said at this stage of the canvass that the friends of Mr. Barr could not have found among all the candidates named a more acceptable opponent than Mr. Butler.

Fortunes Are Made

daily in Wall street by the new Mutua Capitalization System from investments of $25 to $25,000. The numerous fluctuations in stocks afford splendid points. Anybody, everywhere, can operate successfully. Mr. R. of Evansville, Ind., invested $100 in a capitalization, that netted him $7,492 28 in May. C. L. D., of Galveston, Texas, made $1,344 16 from $150. A. W. B. of Worcester, Mass., made $209 76 from $25. New circular, "Rules for Success," with invaluable information to all investors, mailed free. All kinds of stocks and bonds bought and sold by ADAMS, BROWN & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 26 and 28 Broad street, New York.

WILLY'S VIEW OF THINGS.

Charley he's my little bother.
And we has the mostest fun,
Don't we, Charley? Our mother
Whenever we whips one 'nother
Has to whip us, and we run—
Don't we, Charley?—and nen byme-by,
Nen she gives us cakes and pie.
Don't she, Charley?—when we come in,
And promise never to do it again.

He's named Charley: I'm Willy,
And I'm got the puttiest name!
My uncle Bob calls me "Billy,"
Don't he, Charley? Our filly
I named "Billy" the same
Thist like me—and our mother said
"Bob puts foolishen into our head,"
Didn't she, Charley?—and she don't know
Mugh about boys—cos Bob said so.

Baby's the funniest feller—
Naint no hair on his head:
Is they, Charley?—it's meller
Wite up there. I'd sell her,
And buy one 'at wasn't so red,
Wouldn't you, Charley?—Nen we could play,
And have most fun wiff him every day,
Couldn't we, Charley?—and have most fun:
Wisht they'd a buyed a purtier one,.

Our little sister she's 'leven
Years old—'ats mucher'n I,
Ain't it, Charley? I'm seven—
But our little sister's in Heaven.
Dead peoples goes to the sky,
Don't they, Charley?—Nen they has wings,
Thist like Fanny—and purtiest things—
Don't they, Charley?—Nen they can fly,
Thist fly—and—ever'thing.....Wist I'd die!

—*Indianapolis Herald.*

POKER AND OTHER FLATS.

The Adventures of a Pittsburgher at a Leadville Gaming Table.

[Correspondence of the Providence Journal.]

Leadville is the paradise of gamblers. Gambling saloons are more than five times as numerous as churches and are twenty times as well patronized. The gambling saloons are upon the ground floor of some of the best buildings upon both of the principal streets. The doors stand wide open when the weather will allow and crowds go in and out openly. There are twenty-one regular gambling houses besides gambling enterprises in connection with many other kinds of business. I noticed faro "lay-outs" in a drug-store, a grocery and in an office. Nobody apologized for them or seemed to think it anything out of the way for a game to be started when business was dull.

Gambling is as natural as breathing in a mining camp. Of course there are men here who do not gamble, but they are in the minority. The gamblers do not wait for nightfall, but begin to play in the morning. A majority of the men in Leadville do not live, they only board, and after supper they pour out on the street in flocks. The stores are full; music is heard here and there; an illuminated muslin sign and gorgeous posters tell the attractions of a variety theatre, and a line of men extends from the ticket-office out into the street!

At the corner of Chestnut street and Harrison avenue is a famous saloon, conspicuously labelled "The Little Church on the Corner." A printed card proclaims, "Denver prices; two drinks for 25 cents." Just beyond the saloon is a large building into which a stream of men constantly pours.

The room is large and low. It contains nothing in the way of ornament, and but little that could be considered luxurious. A long bar graces one side of the room. A picket fence runs down the middle, and long tables stand at the further end and upon the sides of the apartment.

Three musicians are stationed in one of the front windows. One plays a violin, another a harp and the third a cornet. Each apparently plays any tune that occurs to him, and the result may be imagined. Ten or twelve games are frequently in progress at the same time in this room. The leading game West as well as East is faro. It is not uncommon for a gambler to sit at a table hour after hour waiting for the impulse which bids him play. If it does not come he is quite likely to go home without risking a dollar. If it does come he feels sure of success. There is a man in Leadville who struck the camp without a dollar. Somebody gave him his supper and he slept in his blanket on a pile of boards. The next morning the "inward voice," as perhaps the Friends would say, bade him go to a gambling saloon. He had never gambled, knew nothing of the rules of a "money game." He would not go at first, but after a while strolled along Chestnut street and noticed the very gambling-house in which the reader is supposed to be.

He went in and stood by the faro table. A man sitting there looked up and said:

"Stranger, there is the last of $450. Luck is dead against me. I want you to play it for me."

"I don't know the game," said the new-comer.

"So much the better," roared he of the ill-luck; "a green hand always wins."

"Play," said the voice.

The young man sat down and pushed a few chips upon the king and the king won. He "coppered" on the ace and the ace lost. He "called the turn" and called it right. He sat at the table until he had won over $3,000. The next day he put $1,000 into a prospect hole and within forty-eight hours mineral was struck and he was offered $15,000 for his interest.

In one week from the time he entered Leadville he was worth between $20,000 and $30,000. His luck said: "Stop now;" but he was intoxicated by success and continued his ventures. In less than a week he lost over $12,000.

The crowd around the faro table includes all classes of men. There are laborers just in from the streets; furnace men, who have not stopped to wash the grime from their faces; long-haired miners, white-handed bookkeepers, seedy-looking professionals and well-dressed professionals. One of the well-dressed, waxed-mustached high-toned gamblers in Leadville always wears gloves. People want very much to know why he wears them, but he declines to tell.

Two or three months ago a citizen who had inadvertently swallowed "the serpent which lurketh at the bottom of the cup" made a bet that he would find out why the "Professor" always wore gloves. He adopted a very simple method. Watching his chance, he hurled the Professor back in his chair, and after choking him a minute, remarked, "Now, I am going to choke the life out of you if you don't tell me why you wear them gloves all the time."

"All right, drawled the Professor, without showing the least anger or surprise. The grip on his neck was released. "Because I chose to," he said sweetly. His revolver exploded as he spoke and the inquisitive young man staggered back with a bullet in his shoulder. "Would any other gentleman like to ask me any questions?" he continued. Nobody cared to make any inquiries, and the Professor put up his pistol and went on with his game.

A little way from the faro table is the "chuck-a-luck" table. The dealers of chuck-a-luck are less aristocratic than the faro men, and are called "tin-horn gamblers," from the cornucopia which they use in shaking dice. The figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, are painted upon the table, and the better places his cash upon any one of the numbers. Three dice are shaken, and if the number betted upon comes uppermost on either of the dice the player wins. There are various combinations like those in policy connected with the game.

Lansquenet is a game in which the players contend against each other, the bank charging a commission on the business done. Some one of the players forms a bank as large or as small as he pleases, and the others play against him. He can continue to "turn" as long as he wins, but when he loses he must give his place to a luckier man.

High ball poker is a rather popular game. A keno "lay-out" is used with balls from forty to ninety. Each player "antes," the wheel is turned and the highest number takes what money does not go to the game for percentage.

Short faro is the boys' game. It is like faro, except that only half a suit is used, and there are three winners in succession and then three losers, instead of one winner and one loser. Why this particular game should have been appropriated by boys is a mystery. Newsboys, errand boys, bootblacks and school-boys cluster around the short faro table and watch the cards as intently as their big brothers watch the game at the other end of the room. Boys are not very plenty in Leadville yet, and as they increase in number the public gambling will probably decrease.

Rouge-et-noir is another flourishing game. Four aces, one on each corner of the board, and two jacks in the centre, and a square of red and one of black for those who bet on color, comprise the lay-out. The dealer chants in a sing song tone: "Down in time; just as many black as red, and just as many red as black; seven for one on the knaves, and four for one on the aces. The jack is the only percentage the game has, and when it appears the money on the board belongs to the bank." Jacks ought not to come very often, but it sometimes appears to players as if about every other card was a jack.

The "paddle-wheel" can be seen in one of its forms at almost any race-track. There are numbers on a board and numbers on the wheel. "Your money down in time and the wheel goes round." If it stops with the flexible pointer on the right number you win, but it does not generally stop there.

The "nutshell game," which is played with three half walnut shells and a rubber ball the size of a pea, is a variation of three-card monte. The nutshell man tosses the ball from one shell to the other, and wants to bet that nobody can tell which shell the little ball is under. The peculiarity of the game seems to be that if you do not bet, you can tell just where the little ball is, but if you do bet you cannot.

As the evening wanes, every table is surrounded by players. The services of the banker are in active demand; waiters run with liquor to players who are unwilling to leave their seats, and a lunch stand where can be obtained what has been appropriately called "a photograph of a sandwich" is well patronized.

No sketch of gambling in Leadville, or elsewhere, for that matter, would be complete without allusion to poker. Everybody plays poker, and it is not generally "penny ante." Tall stories are told of the "raises" which rich and obstinate men have made upon one another, and how fortunes have changed hands in an evening. There was a quiet game at the Clarendon only a few nights ago. Luck ran pretty evenly for an hour or two and nobody made or lost much.

At last there came a "big blind." Two of the players "went out" at the earliest opportunity. The other two "stayed in" and elevated each other until there was $80 on the table. One of them said, "Well, if this is to be a money game, I guess I will raise you $500." The man opposite smiled blandly, and observed, "See your $500; go $500 better." The first speaker took a long look at his cards and said, "I call." The "hands" were laid down when it appeared that the caller had a "pair of fours" and his opponent an "ace high."

An interesting story is told of a Pittsburgh man, who relates the following experience: "After I had been out around Leadville for several months I got to be tolerably prosperous. I had $800 in cash, a $300 horse, a gold watch and chain, a good pack mule, a rifle, two revolvers, a dog and a meerschaum pipe. One day I came into town and drew all my money in order to pay for part of a claim which I wanted to buy. I met a couple of fellows whom I knew just after I got my cash, and we resolved to have a quiet little game of poker. Well, sir, I never struck such a streak of bad luck as I did that afternoon. It was a square game, but if anybody won anything, they naturally meant to keep it. The first thing I did was to lose $500 on four queens. It was my deal and I gave another fellow four kings. In less than an hour I lost every cent I had, then my horse, then my watch, then my mule, then wife, my revolvers and my dog. I went out of the place and resolved to borrow a revolver and shoot myself.

"I walked out to the edge of the town and put my hand into my hip pocket to take my revolver. There was no revolver there, but my meerschaum pipe was there. As soon as I felt that pipe I gave a yell of delight and started off on a run for the house where the boys had won my money. They were still there. I got $20 on my pipe, and sat down to play again. I won a little money, and then my dog, revolvers, rifle, watch, mule and horse. At last I won $1,200 on one hand. The fellow who was betting against me had an ace, king, queen, jack and four-spot flush, and I had an ace, king, queen, jack and five-spot flush. When I got up from the table it was daylight in the morning, and I had $4,800 in cash, besides the money and things I started with. I went down to the boarding-house, borrowed the landlady's Bible and swore I would never gamble again as long as I lived. I never have since and I never will."

A Fool Once More.

"For ten years my wife was confined to her bed with such a complication of ailments that no doctor could tell what was the matter or cure her, and I used up a small fortune in humbug stuff. Six months ago I saw a U. S. flag with Hop Bitters on it, and I thought I would be a fool once more. I tried it, but my folly proved to be wisdom. Two bottles cured her, she is now as well and strong as any man's wife, and it costs me only two dollars. Such folly pays.—H. W., Detroit, Mich. 28

Dead in Harness.

(Philadelphia Times of Saturday.)

Moses Stewart, known as "old Mosey" Emery, who has been a keeper at the Eastern Penitentiary since its foundation, forty-three years ago, died on Wednesday last, aged 80 years. He took charge of convict No. 1 who entered the portals of Cherry Hill, and lived to see the record run up to 9,950. He is said to have never lost a day from duty and on Saturday last was at his post. His superiors have always felt confidence in him and pay high testimonials to his honesty and faithfulness in the position to which he gave the best years of his life.

SURE, safe, prompt and thorough, are the characteristics of Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam. Its merit has made it known everywhere for years, as a standard curative for cramps, diarrhœa, cholera morbus, and all diseases of the bowels; it is besides easily administered to children, being agreeable to the taste. nws,

LIKE HIS DAD.

I hear his mother's chiding voice:
"How came your trousers torn?
And black as ink, sir, is that shirt
You put on clean this morn.

"Your feet are wet, too, I declare:
You're muddy to your knees:
It is too bad; you only care
Your mother, sir, to tease.

"And those nice shoes—your Sunday best,
That but three times you've worn,
Are scratched and scraped and all run down,
The heel of one is gone.

"Your hair is twisted in a snarl,
And just look at that hand!
It looks as though't were never washed—
How dare you say 't is tanned?

"You've been a-fishing, sir, I guess—
What? been to see the match?
You'll have a fit of sickness, sir;
A pretty cold you'll catch."

And thus she talks for half an hour
And only stops to say,
"Your father'll hear of this to-night;
I wonder what he'll say?"

My friends in complimentary way
Declare to me they see
A close resemblance—very marked—
Between the boy and me.

But nothing that they see in him
In either form or face
Bespeaks my son as do his pranks—
In these my own I trace.

And why should I at tattered clothes
Or dirty ones repine?
In him I live my youth again—
God bless the boy! he's mine!

—*Boston Transcript.*

STORIES OF THE STAGE.

Some Entertaining Anecdotes Told by the Veteran John Gilbert.

Recollections of Booth, Forrest, Macready and Others.

The New York *Times* devotes over a page to the life and recollections of John Gilbert, who has been fifty years an actor. A few of the old man's stories are here given:

HAD AS MUCH AS HE COULD STAND.

J. W. Wallack was playing *Don Cæsar De Bazan*, one of his greatest characters, and was just beginning his best scene, when a very seedy-looking old gentleman, who had a seat near the stage, rose, and with much ado, buttoning his threadbare coat about him, was on the point of leaving the theater, when Wallack, half annoyed and half amused at the stir which the old fellow was making, stepped to the footlights and addressing him said: "Don't be in a hurry; the performance is not over yet."

To which the old gentleman, not at all disconcerted, in a broad Scotch accent, replied: "I ken that verra weel, but I've had a' I can stan' o't," and then, amid shouts of laughter, marched out of the theater.

STAGE FRIGHT.

Frequently since his first night before a London audience Mr. Gilbert has had such violent attacks of stage fright that he has for several moments been unable to speak his lines. To this day he never goes on the stage in a new character or on an opening night without fear and trembling. Nearly every other prominent actor in this and other countries has had the same experience. Devrient, the eminent German tragedian, was particularly subject to stage fright; the great Macready was irritable and nervous as an old maid when on the stage, and could not be talked to or even looked at on a first night, while our own Lawrence Barrett, when benind the scenes, is so much occupied with the work he has in hand that he can hardly be brought to recognize his best friends.

SCARING EDWIN FORREST.

The unfortunate being who chanced to cut Edwin Forrest out of a scene, as the theatrical phrase has it, would, during the remainder of the great man's engagement, find his life a burden. Mr. Gilbert is not alone in believing that Forrest was not only a truly wonderful actor, but a bully and a coward. It is a matter of record that on one occasion, in the Tremont Theater, he tormented a little fellow one-third his size almost to madness, but when the young man at last turned upon him with a Roman sword from "the property-room," swearing to take his life, he fled to his dressing-room in the wildest afarm, and did not come out again until the danger, if there was any, was passed.

THE ELDER BOOTH'S KINDNESS.

The elder Booth, as Mr. Gilbert remembers him, was one of the most gentle and good-tempered of men. Unlike many great actors, he always had a kind word for the most insignificant members of the companies with which he played, and he was ever ready to excuse their blunders. An incident will illustrate the latter trait in his character. He was playing *Sir Edward Mortimer* in the "Iron Chest"—one of his greatest parts—to an immense audience, and was just on the point of making the most effective speech which he had in the play, when, by a mistake of one of the minor characters, he was obliged—to make sense of the scene—to slur it over and go on without delivering the speech in question. When the curtain fell, the young man who had made the mistake stood in fear and trembling, fully expecting that the lightest punishment which would come to him would be an instantaneous dismissal from the theater. He was mistaken. Mr. Booth, in passing him, said simply, "You were not very clear in that scene. Try to do better another time." That was the end of the matter.

FORREST'S BULLYING.

While Mr. Gilbert was stage manager of the Tremont Theater one of the stock company, a sensitive young man, during a rehearsal became so frightened and confused by Forrest's bullying directions and abuse that he forgot his lines. When the rehearsal was over Forrest went to Mr. Gilbert and complained bitterly of the young man; asked why in the name of hades he could not have better support.

"Mr. Smith knows his part well and can play it well," replied Gilbert, coolly.

"Knows his part, sir; knows his part! Damn it, sir, he can't remember a line of it," thundered Forrest.

"You frightened it out of his head."

"I frighten him? How, sir, how?"

"By abusing and badgering him," answered Gilbert, his blood getting warmer. "If you had not interfered with him there would have been no trouble. Let him alone and he will play the part to-night as well as it can be played." This proved to be the case, and from that time forward Mr. Forrest had no more complaints to make to Stage Manager Gilbert.

FORREST'S SMOOTH QUARTER.

In money matters Edwin Forrest is said to have been close and grasping to a degree which thoroughly disgusted the warm-hearted, open-handed men and women who were his associates on the stage. At the end of one short engagement at the Tremont Treater his share of the receipts amounted to $4,000; and though the managers lost by their contract with him, and for the moment were unable to pay the stock company, he exacted the prompt payment of the last penny which was his due. The money was handed over to him, a few odd dollars being in rolls of twenty-five cent pieces, and he left the box-office. Half an hour afterward he returned with one of these rolls, and taking a piece of silver from it, said to the treasurer, in his own peculiarly pompous manner. "This quarter, sir, which you have given me, is not good."

"What is the matter with it?" asked the treasurer, curtly.

"It has worn smooth, sir, and the people at the bank refuse to take it. You must give me another for it."

The treasurer, who was a good deal of a wag, handed Mr. Forrest a bright new quarter, took the worn piece and with the words, "I wouldn't sell these two shillings for five dollars," slipped it into his pocket. That night the story of Forrest and the smooth quarter was known all over Boston.

MR. FOOTE'S NUMEROUS WANTS.

Mr. Gilbert relates the following incident in regard to an actor of the olden school named Foote. This gentleman, when he was sober, was a valuable addition to any company, but, like a great many other valuable men on the stage at that time—men of a class now seldom met with—he would sometimes drink more than his legs would carry. One evening when in this condition he came into the theater and announced, just as the curtain was going up, that he had not been able to learn his part, but that he was sure he could read it correctly of its audience would allow him to do so. In despair the stage manager went before the curtain, stated that Mr. Foote had been too unwell to learn his part, and asked if the ever generous public, etc., would bear with him while he read it." The "ever generous public," represented by the gallery boys, consented to bear with him, and the play commenced. When it was time for Foote to go on, however, he suddenly discovered that he could not see to read, and wildly called for a pair of spectacles. Again the stage manager, who seems to have been a rather innocent sort of person, went to the footlights and asked if Mr. Foote might wear his spectacles while reading his part. The occupants of the gallery, who were particularly good-humored, cried: "Yes, yes, let him have his spectacles," and the manager bowed his thanks and retired. But still Foote was not satisfied. He declared that the spectacles were not enough, that no gentleman could be expected to strain his eyes in the dim light of the stage, darkened as it would be during his scenes, and in all earnestness he vowed that he would not read his part unless he was allowed to do so by the light of a candle. This was more than even the easy-going stage manager could bear, and the curtain was rung down, while arrangements were made to supply Foote's place.

MACREADY WANTED A SOBER "MARION DE LORME."

While at the Princess' Theater, during Mr. Gilbert's engagement, Mr. Macready was playing "Richelieu" to a crowded house, and seemed to be in a particularly good humor for him. All went well until one scene in which, while the "Cardinal" is seated at one end of the stage, "Joseph" goes to a door at the other, and opening it, announces "Marion DeLorme." Mr. Gilbert was playing the part of "Joseph," and at the proper time went to the door, opened it, and made the announcement, standing aside to allow the actress who was playing the part of "Marion" to enter. She did so, staggered across the stage to where Macready was waiting for what he made one of his great scenes, and dropped at his feet so limp and powerless from drink that she could not speak a word. With a look of mute appeal to the flies, and the ejaculation, "Great heaven! what have I done to deserve this?" he began slowly to rise from his chair, and the curtain fell. As it did so, Macready, still enacting the part of an old and feeble man, even after he was out of sight of the audience, tottered feebly to his feet, looked at the prostrate actress, and muttering "Beast! Beast," still with the shaking limbs of Richelieu, walked slowly off the stage to his dressing-room.

Then there was an uproar in the theater: the occupants of the pit cheered, the people in the galleries shouted, and the stage manager, at his wits' ends, went to "the star dressing-room," and knocking timidly, called: Mr. Macready! Mr. Macready!"

"Well, sir, well; what is it?" came in slow and measured tones from the dressing-room.

"I want to know what we are to do, sir," wailed the unfortunate stage manager.

"Do, sir, do—how the devil do I know what you are to do? It was not I who made 'Marion DeLorme' drunk!"

"But, if you please, Mr. Macready, won't you go on the stage again?"

"Of course, I will—of course, I am here to do my duty, but I must have a sober 'Marion DeLorme.' Don't stand there whimpering now, but get me a 'Marion Delorme,' " and straightway the manager rushed to find some one who could play the part. At last he succeeded. Macready was induced to take his seat on the stage. The curtain rose. Gilbert announced "Marion DeLorme," and the old woman of the company, very fat and ugly, who could have played "Mother Frochard" to the life, tramped across the stage to the "Cardinal." Macready looked at her, raised his shaking hands to the flies, and groaned aloud, but she was sober, knew her lines, and he went on with the play.

A VERY FUNNY STORY OF THE ELDER BOOTH.

The play was "Richard III," and at an early hour the theater was filled almost to suffocation. It was almost time for the curtain to rise, and Booth was not in the house. Messengers were sent in all directions, but still he was no where to be found. The minute-hand went round the dial of the green-room clock with what seemed to anxious watchers to be extraordinary rapidity; the manager was in despair; but still Booth did not come. At last it was time to ring up the curtain, and just as the stage manager was about to go before the audience and announce that an unforseen accident, and all that sort of thing, would make it necessary to postpone the performance, the back-door keeper cried out "Here's Mr. Booth!"

"Where; where?" asked a dozen voices at once.

"Here, at the door," was the reply, and in a moment the attention of everybody on the stage was directed to the back entrance.

It was true, the great actor was here, but in anything but a proper condition to play "Richard III." In fact he was so drunk—"unwell" Mr. Gilbert charitably calls it, that he was not able to stand on his feet. Still the manager seized upon him with glad hands—the elder Booth drunk was worth a score of other actors sober—and he was hastily taken to his dressing-room. There everything possible was done to revive him. His head was bathed with eau de Cologne, he was rubbed with bay rum, and at last was so much recovered that it was possible to slip him into the clothes of the hunchback "Richard." Then the curtain was rung up, Booth was pushed on the stage. The magnetism of the great crowd revived him as well." With a great effort he collected his thoughts, saw, with the clothes that he had on, that he was to play "Richard," and went on with his part. All went well during the first scenes, and the manager and leading members of the company were congratulating themselves upon what they believed to be the happy outcome of what might have been a serious difficulty, when suddenly Booth gave signs of again collapsing. There was no help for it, however; they must go on with the play.

John Gilbert, who was playing the sick "King Edward," made his entrance with the "Queen," "Dorset," "Rivers," "Hastings," and the rest, and, as usual, was conducted to a couch in the middle of the stage. Then, after a few speeches from the "King" and other characters, it was time for "Richard's" entrance. As "Buckingham spoke the line, "And in good time, here comes the noble Duke," Booth was pushed on the stage, but for once his wit failed him. He could not keep upon his feet, and, instead of making the speech beginning "Good morrow to my sovereign King and Queen," he staggered over to where Gilbert, as the "King," was reclining, looked at him for a moment, and, winking one eye good humoredly said, in a tone audible to most of the audience, "Get up, John, and let me lie down." Of course the scene closed amid great confusion and shouts of laughter, and the play as far as Booth was concerned, was at an end.

PENAL COLONIES.

The Efforts of England, France and Russia to Establish Penal Colonies.

The arrests of participants in revolutionary movements in foreign countries have been so great in number that the prisons cannot contain them all. This fact, and the wonderful success of England's colony in Australia, is calling the attention of all European Nations anew to the question of penal colonies. Australia began its civilized life in 1788, with a band of 750 English criminals, of the most depraved and dangerous character, and to rid herself of whom she adopted the system. One hundred years later the country thus peopled is inviting the world to attend a universal Exhibition, and to accept her hospitality.

The English people were agreeably disappointed when, a short time after the first criminals were transported, they learned that the new settlers had turned over a new leaf, and had set out to establish for themselves a home. So successful were these exiles that in very many instances after their term of transportation had expired they declined to leave, and were most energetic rivals of voluntary comers in efforts to achieve success. In striving to establish a reputation that would blot out the record of their past lives, many of them became the most honored and reliable men of the colony in commercial transactions.

In justice to the character and enterprise of the country, the transportation of criminals to Australia was suspended in 1840. The result of this action has been entirely satisfactory. The social, political and religious character of Australia are little different from that of the mother country, and the percentage of crime is not greater than in England itself.

England has not given up the system, however, and when Australia was abandoned it was transferred to the Andaman Islands in the Bay of Bengal. The number of criminals sent there up to the present time is about 10,000.

The French Government, by the law of June 27, 1848, designated Lambessa in Algeria a penal colony, but it was abandoned some years ago. In May, 1854, Guinea was selected as the home for her deported and transported criminals, and in March, 1873. New Caledonia was added to it. From 1852 to 1870 there were shipped to New Guinea over 19,000 convicts of both sexes. It is now reserved for Arabs and prisoners of African and Asian birth. Two establishments the Government was compelled to abandon, because the influx of criminals was not sufficient to repair the wastes by death and escape. There are now only four convict stations in that colony—Pilet la Mere, Les Iles du Salut, Kourov and St. Laurent de Maroni. At Kourov there are produced, besides cereals and cotton, vast quantities of ground nuts, the oil of which is used in lighting the penitentiaries. At Maroni, the principal settlement, are large sugar factories and cane plantations. The convicts have continually kept the roads in repair, erected all the public buildings, made nearly all the articles they consume, and created an export trade of about $160,000 a year.

The climate of New Caledonia is delightful and healthy, and the population is steadily and rapidly increasing; the average annual death rate is about twenty-five to the thousand. At Yahore there is a model farm; at the Bay of Prony a great lumber-yard for getting out ship timbers and building lumber; a camp at Paita, Paebo and Point des Francais. There are, or were recently, at New Caledonia, about 8,000 prisoners.

Russia exceeds all other nations in both the number of exiles and her barbarous treatment of them. So many are now being sent to Siberia that it is impossible to give anything like the number there; but for some years they have averaged about thirteen thousand annually.

Corporal punishment is the chief method of discipline in Siberia. Women are flogged as well as men, and if a wife, who may go into voluntary exile for her husband's sake, commits an offense, she must choose between being whipped or sent back to Russia and never seeing her husband again. In the mines and in the gangs working on the roads a saucy word brings blows; but in the well-to-do colonies exiles are usually exempt from harsh usuage while they have money. Twice a year an inspector visits the colonies to collect reports and bring pardons. The inspectors have the privilege of recommending to the Czar's clemency exiles who have displayed courage in saving lives or helping to quell mutinies; but they are so notoriously corrupt that their recommendations are looked upon as sold for a price, and are seldom listened to. When the sons of exiles grow up, they are taken away to serve in the army; the daughters at the age of twenty must choose between returning to Russia or marrying an exile and settling in Siberia.

The exiles living in the mines are convicts of the worst and best classes. A murderer and an intelligent Polish patriot may work side by side, for they are considered equally deserving of slow death. The miners are never permitted to see the light of day, but work and sleep the year round under ground. The quicksilver causes their hair and eyebrows to drop off and racks their bodies with pain; but with all this suffering they are kept at hard labor under the lash. When nature can hold out no longer, which it usually does after five or six years, they are hauled up to die in the infirmary. The only comfort the average exile has is in the intoxication afforded by the bit of National drink—vodki—they buy with the kopeck sometimes allowed for a day's work.

Portugal has transported criminals for two hundred years, mainly, to the west coast of Africa, where she has a penal colony at Angola,

Of the leading Nations Germany has yet no colony of this kind, but she is beginning to feel the need of one, for the Prussian and other German prisons are unable to contain all the criminals. It is estimated that there are in all the German prisons more than 150,000 persons, 100,000 of whom fall to the care of Prussia. Statistics for the past six years show that certain classes of crime have increased in Prussia from fifty to three hundred per cent. The condition of other parts of Germany is little if any better. The Goverment has resorted to banishing notorious Socialists and others, a goodly number of whom have found their way to the United States.

Several German newspapers are strongly advocating a colonizing policy. The non-colony system is due to Frederick the Great, who needed nine-tenths of the National revenue to maintain the formidable army which made his little kingdom one of the first powers of Europe. These papers claim that such a policy would be a success, because the Germans "are born colonists." With an outbreak like the Paris Commune staring them in the face, the Germans are beginning to feel that the safest thing for them to do is to send criminals to a distant colony.

FARM AND GARDEN.

CRUSHED GRAIN FOR HORSES.—Oats are justly advocated as the grain above all others adapted to horses—and it is true, that for young horses, and those used on the road, there is probably nothing equal to oats, but they ought to be crushed or bruised and not ground. In fact, I think all grains are better fed in this way, and it seems strange that there are no good American oat crushers. They seem to me simple affairs, as I have seen them in English stables. A wheel of perhaps eighteen inches in diameter, made strong, and having a perfectly flat periphery, of steel, I presume, like a steel tire, having a face about three inches wide, and is turned so as to bear evenly against a smaller one of say eight inches or less in diameter, having a similar face. These two wheels are geared to turn together, and the oats are slowly fed in by a hopper. Good oats, when crushed, are nearly round and as big as a silver three-cent piece, and the husks are quite inconspicuous; poor ones show more husk than grain, and retain more nearly the form of the uncrushed oat. Barley may be crushed equally well with oats, although harder; and corn, when too green to grind, might well be thus treated. If grain be swallowed whole it is not easily digested; but if crushed, or broken even, it is likely to be. "Coarse meal," that is, the corn meal usually sold for feeding in many eastern towns, simply because it can be cheaply produced, is better than whole corn, because it is broken and some portion of it is tolerably fine, but all the flinty part is in large solid pieces, which do not adhere to cut hay, do not soak quickly and are slow of digestion. When new corn is crushed, although it is not comminuted into meal, its integrity is destroyed and is easily digested, because it readily absorbs water or the juice of the stomach.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

FULL-BLOOD MORGANS.—There is no such thing as a full-blood Morgan horse: neither is there any such thing as a full-blood Hambletonian, full-blood Messenger, etc. These are merely family names, and not the names of breeds of horses. The Morgan horses take their name from a stallion foaled about 1793, and owned by Justin Morgan. His pedigree has always been involved in some obscurity, and has been the subject of much controversy; and many interesting communications have from time to time appeared in the *Journal* upon the subject, as you have doubtless seen. The descendants of this horse have all been called Morgan horses; but as a matter of course they all possess more or less of blood other than that derived from this horse. Had in-breeding been practiced with the descendants of this horse, as it has been with some families of Short-horn cattle, we should have had horses possessing but little of blood other than was derived from this horse, but it would have been impossible to produce an animal without any admixture of other blood. Hence it may safely be said that the man who claims to have a full-blood Morgan horse is either very ignorant, or else he indulges in such talk with intent to deceive.—*L. S. Journal.*

RAISING PIGS.—The most important thing for the swine breeder at this season of the year is to get the greatest possible growth from his spring pigs. There is no period in the life of the hog when so great a return for the food consumed is possible, as during the first six months, and it is here that the advantages of skillful feeding are apparent. Unless great care be taken, the growth of the pig will be seriously checked when it is from three to five weeks old. The milk of the dam, which was ample to promote a rapid growth in the litter of pigs during the first two or three weeks, is not sufficient to answer the demands of the same litter as they grow older; hence the pigs should early be taught to look elsewhere for a part of their sustenance. This is an easy matter; a little milk or nutritious food of any kind, in liquid form, placed conveniently by, where the pigs can have access to it at all times, but beyond the reach of the sow, will soon do the work; and it should be replenished frequently through the day. If this is attended to, there will be no "stunting" of the pigs at this critical period, and their growth will be uniform and rapid. A good clover pasture is a valuable adjunct, and helps wonderfully. The true secret of successful pork making is to push the pig from the date of birth until it is big enough for the market; and the earlier the age at which this point can be reached, the greater is the return for the food consumed.

A slop made of corn and oats, ground in about equal parts, with a little oil-meal added, makes the best food for the sow while suckling, to increase the flow of milk; and this, with clover pasture and plenty of soaked corn during the summer, will promote a rapid and healthy growth of the pigs.—*Nat. Live Stock Journal, Chicago.*

REMEDIES AGAINST WORMS AND INSECTS.—An old correspondent says: "The insect question is a very important one; they will destroy us if we don't destroy them. The following modes I use as occasion demands and never fail: Melon cucumber bugs like radish leaves better than any other kind. I sow a few radish seeds in each hill and never lose a plant. Earth worms, cut worms, white grubs and, in fact, all soft-bodied worms, are easily driven back or out by salt sown broad-cast. You can do no harm with ten bushels to the acre, but a half bushel is ample. Dry-slacked lime is also effectual. Potato bugs find their 'anti' in Paris green, one tablespoonful; flour, ten spoonfuls, water, one bucket; mix and keep mixed until the Paris green settles; apply with a watering pot. For cabbage worms, apply dry salt if the plants are wet, or strong brine if they are dry. Turnip flies are destroyed by fine slacked lime dusted over the field. But the whole tribe of depredators are wonderfully kept down by making friends with the birds. They are the natural enemies of all insects, worms, grubs, etc. In fighting vermin we must not try to oppose nature, but to rather follow her plans, and assist her if she falls."

FARM NOTES.

—The Great Eastern as a transport for cattle, will run between London and Texas, if the scheme can be made to work. The vessel can carry each trip 2,200 head of cattle and 30,000 head of sheep.

—To remove the rank smell of the stables, take a peck of sawdust wetted with sulphuric acid, diluted forty times with water, and distribute about the floors and stalls. It will quickly remove the disagreeable ammoniacal smell.

—A Michigan lady says that one teaspoonful of kerosene to a gallon of water, sprinkled on plants with a hand-broom, destroys green flies, currant worms and other pests, and has been used without injury on fuchsias, geraniums, callas and other plants.

—Corn cobs dipped in molasses and suspended from limbs in the plum trees have saved many a crop of plums for a Maryland farmer. He has done this for many years with success. The curculio will lay his brood in the sweetened corn-cob instead of the plums. From six to twelve prepared corn-coes are sufficient for an ordinary sized tree.

The Prince Imperial's Amulet.

(London Correspondence of the Hartford Courant.)

The circumstances under which the body of the Prince Imperial was found, denuded of all clothing, and with merely a locket on, deserve some attention on the part of the Occultists. It is well known that Josephine, when widow of Eugene Beauharnais, was presented by one of the West Indian women with what is commonly called a "Voudoo" stone, *i. e.*, a piece of carved quartz prepared by certain ceremonies. This was scrupulously treasnred hy her and given as a *gage d'amour* to the first Napoleon, who wore it on his person in every one of his campaigns. It became to be considered on account of the superstitious record with which he valued it, the amulet of the Bonaparte family.

How the late Napoleon III. got hold of it may be doubtful, but he wore it constantly during his captivity at Ham, and in the palmy days of the Second Empire it was to be seen at Compiegne in a little red shrine. After the fall of the empire Napoleon III. with some formality, solemnly bequeathed the relic to the Prince Imperial in a special clause of his will. The stone, which appears almost to have had as many untrustworthy stories told of it as the "scone stone" of Wesminster Abbey, was covered by a miniature painting of our Lady of France (removable at will), and flanked by some smaller miniatures. The Zulus naturally left it on the dead body, as like mest Kaffir tribes, they possess the superstition that an amulet removed from a dead body carries with it the sins of the former possessor, and after so many vicissitudes, this relic, which is after all but a piece of smoky quartz, analagous to the snake stones, or split opals which are frequent in Eastern countries, will return to the home and family of the Bonapartes.

The origin of the reverence attached to it is not far to seek. The first Napoleon, like all Corsicans, was intensely superstitious. He believed in *jettatura*, in his "star," and in all faiths cheaper than that in God. From Fetichism to Shamanism is a small step, and one which was easily taken by the founder of the Bonaparte dynasty, who has transmitted his feelings even to the collateral branches of his descendants.

He Could Stay Till Tea.

(From the Waterbury American.)

Following is a verbatim record of a ten minutes' conversation by a ten year old lad who made a short visit to his aunt one afternoon. The same lad is now in business not fifty miles from Waterbury, and well known in business circles hereabouts:

"Good afternoon: I am going to stay with you; I find that I can; I am going to stay till tea, till we go down to tea. I wish to look at this envelope box. Who gave it to you? Won't you give it to me? What do you say in French when you wish to say 'Oh, pshaw?' How do you spell 'quelle heure est it?' Won't you give me a piece of candy? I can stay with you till tea. Let me see some of those packs (taking out his aunt's envelopes). What do you say in French when you wish to say 'What pretty envelopes?' Where's your scissors, auntie? Where are they? Won't you give me some candy? What is this? It looks like one of those checks. Won't you give me some candy? I'll get it. Can I have so much? May I? Won't you give me a book to look at? Won't you give me a piece of paper? Can I have this whole one if I won't ask for another? What makes you smile so when you write? Won't you just for the joke of it, write a letter for my pa? This was all in less than ten minutes and was extended indefinitely. Does any one recognize the picture? It covers more space on life's canvass now, but does not differ so widely in these especial features.

Procrastination

Is a thief. It neglects hygienic laws, and entails loss on its victims. SOZODONT says, "let me preserve the health of your mouth." Procrastination whispers. "wait until your teeth need filling." Break this slavery: use SOZODONT and keep your masticators until old age. Get it at once.

A procrastinator puts off, and Spalding's Glue holds on forever.

Dr. O'Keefe's May Apple Pills,

for Torpid Liver, Biliousness, Bilious Diarrhœa, Indigestion, Constipation, Piles, Pain in Right side under Shoulder Blade, Jaundice. 25 cents; at Druggists.

jy1:5td&4tW

Dr. O'Keefe's Sulphur Pills,

for all Skin Eruptions—25 cents at Druggists. jy1:5td&4tW

Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR....W. SCHOYER....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
Office, Post Building, 145 Wood St

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Aug. 2, 1879.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
DANIEL O. BARR of Allegheny County.

THE WHOLE CASE ADMITTED.

The *Gazette* will have it that it was not Chairman HALL, Mr. KEMBLE'S counsel, that sat down upon Mr. WOLFE, but the Republican Convention. We are satisfied to have it that way. HALL did his best and the Convention emphasized the action of KEMBLE'S counsel in suppressing WOLFE. That's the way the *Gazette* wants it. HOOTEN, the Chairman of the State Committee in QUAY'S place, and candidate BUTLER'S backer, also did an important part, by his resolution taking away from the Platform Committee the right to make a minority report, something unprecedented even in CAMERON State Conventions. It was the most extraordinary bit of cool, deliberate, premeditated gagging on record. The *Gazette's* admission that the Convention polished off WOLFE for his impertinence in denouncing legislative jobbery and bribery is worth preserving. It says:

The time spent on Mr. Hall, in this connection, does not exactly pay, as that gentleman made a fool of himself, and did not suppress Wolfe. On the contrary his unparliamentary ruling was suppressed. It was the Convention that sat down on Wolfe, and it did it by having his resolution read, which exposed clearly the fact that it was closely similar to that passed on the same subject by the Democratic Convention.

As to the resolution of Mr. WOLFE being so "closely similar" to that adopted by the Democratic State Convention, perhaps a comparison of the two would be a good way to determine the point. The WOLFE resolution, that the *Gazette* says "the Convention sat down upon," is as follows:

Resolved, That in view of the development of corrupt practices in connection with the Riot bill in the last House, we emphatically reaffirm that part of the platform adopted by the Republican State Convention at Lancaster, in 1875, and which was re-adopted by the Republican State Convention at Harrisburg, in 1876, which demands "honest men in office, men with brains enough to know dishonesty when they see it, and courage enough to fight it wherever they find it."

This declaration, unexceptionable and praiseworthy in itself, was undoubtedly flat treason to the QUAY, KEMBLE, PETROFF, SALTER crowd, particularly the last clause adopted from the Republican platform of 1876, when the party was on its good behavior on the eve of a Presidential contest.

The Democratic resolution, which the *Gazette* alleges is "closely similar," is as follows:

That the recent attempt, under the personal direction of the ruling Republican leaders, to debauch the Legislature by wholesale bribery and corruption, and take from the Commonwealth four million dollars for which its liability had never been ascertained, is a fresh and alarming evidence of the aggressiveness of corporate power in collusion with political rings, and should receive the signal condemnation of the people at the polls.

The WOLFE resolution simply denounces corrupt practices in the last Legislature, while the Democratic resolution goes a step farther, and denounces "the ruling Republican leaders" guilty of such practices. That's all the similarity there is. We suggest to the *Gazette*, when it comes to speaking as honest men should speak, of the corrupt practices—the lobbying and the bribery—of the last Legislature, there is not much room for the choice of language. The most direct and vigorous is the best. It may turn out to be true as the *Gazette* says, that WOLFE will not succeed in putting "KEMBLE into the Penitentiary" but if laws were made to be enforced, and criminals should be punished, there is not much doubt Mr. KEMBLE'S enforced seclusion from politics will compel the Republican party to look out for another leader; it may have no such master-hand convenient, but it has plenty of apprentices in the arts of "addition, division and silence."

The funniest part of the whole business is that Mr. WOLFE should be so bitterly denounced, in fact read out of his party, for presenting in 1879 a resolution on a pertinent point in current political discussion, which was taken from the Republican platform of 1876. If the demand for "honest men in office, "—men with brains enough to know dishonesty when they see it, and courage enough to fight it wherever they find it," was the correct doctrine in 1876, why not in 1879? Why not, especially when the scandals of last winter's session are considered? Will the *Gazette* please explain this point. It justly credits its State Convention with repudiating and rejecting the declaration of 1876. Wherefore?

Was it not because this resolution, denouncing legislative corruption, lobbying and bribery, *hit hard influential and trusted leaders of the Republican party of the States?* No other reason can be truthfully assigned, and the *Gazette* knows it.

OUR FOREIGN DEBT.

An article in the August number of *Harper's Magazine* upon "The Foreign Indebtedness of the United States" by Mr. WILLARD BROWN, presents the results of a study of some important statistics with a clearness not often attained by writers on political economy. In the absence of contrary proof the estimates may be accepted as approximately correct: Taking the fiscal year of 1869 as his starting point, that being the date of the last careful reports bearing on the subject, Mr. BROWN puts down the amount of American securities, other than United States bonds, held abroad, at $435,500,000, and of Government bonds, $695,090,000, making our total foreign debt, June 30, 1869, $1,130,500,000. The subsequent course of this debt is the subject of his study. There are four ways by which it increased: by interest on debt previously acquired; by excess of imports over exports; by payment of freights carried in foreign vessels; and by the expenditure of travelers abroad. Mr. BROWN explains at length the method by which his estimates are formed, but we have only space for his conclusions, which show that on June 30, 1873, our foreign debt had increased to $1,882,670,231, or five per cent. of our total wealth. For the ten years preceding, the excess of imports over exports had been $925,859,056, which immense sum was paid by our securities. Then came the inevitable crash, and our imports fell off, so that instead of an excess of $129,256,523, as in 1873, the excess in 1874 was but three and in 1875 less than fifteen millions. Still the interest charge and other liabilities remained, and the debt continued to increase, until at the close of the fiscal year of 1875 it reached its maximum, $2,043,917,000. By this time we had given up our extravagance in luxuries and had been forced to the production of necessities, with which we can supply the world at advantage; our increasing exports exceeded our imports and we began to reduce our debt. This excess in three years amounted to $425,743,045, and in that time we got back $233,284,714 of our foreign obligations, reducing the debt to $1,810,632,287. From this Mr. BROWN makes the further reduction of $143,000,000 for losses by defalcation and depreciation of stocks and bonds, which, with an allowance for interest, makes his final estimate of our total foreign debt on June 30, 1878, $1,649,632,287. The statistical student will not fail to remark that the greatest decrease in our foreign debt corresponds with the greatest increase in our raw production. On this point Mr. BROWN says: "Nor will activity await the entire payment of our foreign debt. This flow of capital and labor toward raw production will soon balance the forces of the country; the rate of interest will rise, Europeans will gladly lend to us, imports will increase, and so on to prosperous times."

THE CALIFORNIA CANVASS.

The election is only four weeks off, and the campaign is lively, exciting, and in some respects very bitter. Everything in the way of a public office in the State, for which the people have the right of selection, is to be filled in September, from Governor and Senator to constable. The outlook shows a decided improvement for the Democrats within the last ten days, and the indications are that the contest for Governor lies between the Democrats and Constitutionalists, united in Dr. GLENN and the Kearneyites. GEORGE C. GORHAM, late Secretary of the United States Senate, a leading Republican of the Pacific Coast, and last year Secretary of the Republican National Executive Committee, has declared his purpose to support GLENN. He is very popular with his party on the Pacific Coast and has been regarded as one of its most efficient managers. In his speech declaring his purpose to support the Democratic candidate for Governor, GORHAM gave as his reason that it had become notorious that the Republican party in California had succumbed to the railroad monopoly and was its creature in matters of State administration. As between the railroads and the people he was in favor of the people, and would support GLENN as the people's candidate. He gave notice, however, that he would support the Republican candidate for Congress this fall and the National Republican ticket. Along with GORHAM stands another well-known and influential Republican, ex-Senator COLE. Their changing their colors on the eve of the election looks like the rats deserting a sinking ship.

The Republican candidate for Governor is GEORGE C. PERKINS, and the Workingmen's WILLIAM F. WHITE. KEARNEY champions the latter, and is making the canvass in his favorite blackguard and desperado fashion. "If you vote the Workingmen's candidates into office," said he, in addressing a political meeting ten days ago, "you will own them. If one of them weakens we will go to Sacramento with a little coil of rope and take the recreant official from his office, and by the Eternal GOD we will hang him to the first tree or lamp-post." It is a point in favor of the Democratic candidate for Governor that this fellow and his followers make it the principal object of their filthy and profane attacks, although the Republican ticket is confessedly representative of the railroad monopolies which they pretend to want to overthrow.

The chances seem decidedly in favor of the election of Dr. GLENN for Governor, but as to the other offices, including Congressmen and a legislature to elect a Senator, the muddle forbids any estimate of chances. There are four tickets in the field, and all sorts of coalitions and bargains are the order of the day. National politics is not much discussed and State and local issues are the ruling ones.

BONAPARTE AND BERNHARDT.

M. D. CONWAY, in his last letter from London, written immediately after the funeral of the young BONAPARTE, does not take his usually cheerful and kindly view of matters and things in general on the other side of the water. He is caustic and severe. This about the funeral pageant at Chiselhurst:

Dancing goes on in Gambetta's palace, while thirty thousand English people, with the royal family at their head, sob around the coffin where a dead youth lies who in trying to kill Zulus got killed.

Multiply that dead youth and his mourning mother by a million or so, and you have what the Napoleons have done for other youths and their mothers. Multiply it by another million or so, and you will have what this youth, had he lived, must have tried to do for the sons and mothers of France.

"An uglier sight than snivelling snobbery, the sun never looked upon," and this is what all the "ostentation of grief" really was. The royal and titled personages went from the *fete* to the funeral and from the funeral back to the *fete*. It was only a demonstration against the Republic in France over the young BONAPARTE'S coffin. M. D. C. draws this consolation:

The United States Government has faults. Washington is not unacquainted with corruption and follies. But all the errors, faults, corruptions and partisan passions which have disgraced the United States, put together, seem to me mild, compared to this conspiracy of privileged classes against the equal rights of mankind in general, and the commonwealth of France in particular. To have been in London during the past week appears to me enough to Americanize forever any man who has any faith whatever in the principles of justice or the happy destines of humanity.

Turning to another phase of life—the royalty and aristocracy of England uniting for the glorification of the French actress, SARAH BERNHARDT, Mr. CONWAY drives ahead in this way:

I do not intend to throw a stone at Mlle. Bernhardt. She and George Eliot, and other eminent persons who defy the customs of society, are competent to judge of right and wrong, and are free to act. I do not judge them. But what I wish to point out is the social phenomenon presented when the leaders of a society which crushes thousands of poor girls in the mire for illegitimate sexual relations should at the same time lavish admiration upon women of the same character who happen to have talent. Sarah Bernhardt has never been married; she has four children; she brought to London with her, and took in every fine house where she was entertained, a bright boy who called her "Mademoiselle, my mamma." There was no concealment whatever. Fashionable London was at her feet. * * * I can understand how the splendor of genius displayed in her Phedre could hide a multitude of sins even for the rigidly righteous. But what I have observed of her career among the aristocrats of London leads me to feel that it is not through overlooking her sins or forgetting them, but to some extent, because of them, that she has enjoyed a brilliant apotheosis.

HEALTH OF PITTSBURGH.

A gentleman writes to us from Hollidaysburg, that it is reported there and in the country adjacent, that the cholera is raging badly in Pittsburgh. He states such reports will injure our business very much and asks for the truth about the matter, adding that the exaggerated stories afloat are based on this article in the Altoona *Tribune*:

CHOLERA IN PITTSBURGH. The Pittsburgh *Telegraph* says death stalks abroad in that city. A scourge almost as terrible as that now visiting Memphis is upon the people. Yet nobody seems to mind it. The sanitary condition of Pittsburgh never was worse and it is doubtful if it was ever so bad. Noxious odors arise at every corner and from the stagnant pools of filthy water along every sidewalk. There are numerous places in the city where passers-by have to hold their noses to escape the powerful stench. Thirty-seven deaths occurred last week from cholera and diarrhea, and the number will be greater in the next mortuary report.

And much more of the same sort. It will be news here that there is any cholera in Pittsburgh. There is more or less sickness usual at this season of the year from diseases of a diarrhoal character, but there has been no Asiatic cholera in Pittsburgh this year, or in any part of the United States so far as our observation goes. The statement published by the Altoona *Tribune* is purely sensational. Pittsburgh is not a specially cleanly city, but it is a healthy one. Our dirt is the cleanly dirt of coal smoke and soot, and is not a cause of disease; least of all of cholera. The natural drainage of few cities in the country is better than that of Pittsburgh. Our Hollidaysburg correspondent and his friends in Blair county can come to Pittsburgh without the slightest fear of cholera. It is not here, and has not been here for years.

THE Philadelphia *Times* gives a discouraging view of the Democratic situation in Philadelphia, because of the disorganization consequent on the rivalry and jealousies of local leaders. If the facts are as it states, the Democracy of the State have a right to insist on a better ordered household; something for the cause and not so much jarring about men. It says:

It is but the plain truth that there is no Democratic party organized in Philadelphia to-day. There is a loose, fragmentary aggregation of fifty thousand honest Democratic voters with five thousand machine leaders, including minnows and whales, and five or six thousand more hanging around the outskirts whenever there is the scent of plunder; but there is no Democratic party in this city that commands the trust and devotion of its friends or the respect and fear of its foes. There is one Democratic machine that centres in the Sheriff's office and, that reaches out like a greedy cuttle-fish to gather into its embrace the petty machines which are scattered throughout the city; but there is no Democratic organization that can summon the Democratic party to battle. Being natural voters, the Democratic masses may rally themselves and gain a victory next fall if the Republican leaders shall break their own lines in the conflicts of reckless faction; but it must be a Republican suicide, and not a Democratic triumph. And why is there no organized Democratic party in Philadelphia? Why are sixty thousand Democratic voters to be tossed from post to pillar by traders in the political market places?

This question, it says, is not for "jabbering political lunatics," but for men "like FURMAN SHEPPARD, Dr. NEBINGER, and tens of thousands of honest Democrats in Philadelphia to answer by a masterly revolution that would scatter the pretenders and money-changers to the winds at the first onset." It is an absurdity on its face, that the sixty thousand Democratic voters in that great city cannot be welded into a compact and energetic organization. Greater difficulties in politics are overcome every year. The Democracy of the rest of the State are well enough organized, and harmonious, and in some counties in better condition than for years. In justice to them, and in recognition of their work, the leading and thoughtful men of the Philadelphia Democracy should act at once in restoring the efficiency and unity of the organization in that city.

THE coal that has gone out of Pittsburgh in the last two or three days, aggregating about eight and a quarter million sof bushels, would require over twenty-six thousand cars for its transportation. There is some advantages in water communication after all.

THAT resolution taking from the Platform Committee the right to make a minority report, has won for the chairman of the Republican State Committee the name of "Gag HOOTEN." He will be likely to wear it as long as he is in political life.

AMONG THE WOLVERINES.

A Jaunt Through the Peninsular State.

Its Growing Cities, Railroads, Farms and Vacant Lands.

Pittsburgh Settlers and Their Progress—Chanees for Settlers—Straits of Mackinaw.

(Special Correspondence of The Pittsburgh Post.)
ELK RAPIDS, ANTRIM COUNTY, MICH., JULY 21st, 1879.

"What do you think of Michigan and Michigan people?" said a native to-day to an old Kentucky traveler who sat on the hotel piazza enjoying the balmy breeze wafted from Grand Traverse Bay.

"The people seem frugal and thrifty, and the State offers many advantages to settlers."

"What is your opinion?" persisted the native, addressing himself to the writer.

"A four days' tour gives but limited opportunity to judge. The most notable characteristic of the people to inexperienced travelers is the average Michiganders' enthusiasm over the State of his nativity or adoption. Ever since we reached the State line we have had talked at us and talked into us Michigan soil, Michigan climate, Michigan waters, and Michigan products."

"Ah, yes, the native or settler is anxious to battle the prejudice you Eastern men entertain against Michigan. Lying, as our State does, in high northern latitude, you people take it for granted that the climate is bitter cold, that our soil is unproductive and our State noted only for the immense quantities of lumber she turns out. That is a great mistake. Our climate is mild and regular, not away down below zero one day and far above the next. The waters of the grand lakes surrounding the lower peninsular of Michigan seldom sink below 30 and never below 40 degrees, and consequently moderate the climate in a wonderful degree. The soil never freezes. The evaporation from the lakes causes a heavy precipitation of snow which lies nearly all winter, thus protecting soil and crops. The soil is generally a sandy loam with clay sub soil, and is very fertile. We raise excellent wheat, corn, hay, potatoes and fruit, surpassing many States which seem to be more popular with emigrants and settlers. The fruit region of the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, extending from Berrien county to Grand Traverse Bay, produces the best fruit in the country. You know Michigan took the premium for fruit at the Centennial. Our water is pure and there is an abundance of it. Our timber is plenty, comprising a large variety of the woody species. We have easy access to the markets, and, I tell you, the Lower Peninsular is destined to become a great country."

Such was the eulogy on Michigan with which an Elk Rapids man to-day tickled his own fancy; excited his own pride and amused the little party of Pittsburgh reporters who started from the Allegheny depot last Tuesday, for a tour through the State of Michigan. And this is but a fair sample of the eulogies paid to the State by her people, no matter whether native born or settlers from other States. The faith of the resident in the climate, soil and other natural advantages of his State, is firm and abiding. A hasty trip through the State convinces the traveler that this faith is not misplaced. Michigan really possesses many rich facilities for the laboring men who crowd our eastern cities and toil all day long for barely sufficient to keep soul and body together. Of course hard work is required from the settler. Huge trees must be cut down, deep rooted stumps must be uprooted, and many other hardships incident to the settler in a timbered country must be endured; but all this is preferable to driving street cars from sunrise till nearly midnight for $1 25, or even $1 75; is much preferable to digging on the railroad in the hot sun for a dollar a day, and is to be sought in preference to many avocations by which the poor eke out a miserable subsistence in the crowded cities. Such are the impressions received by the Pittsburgh newspaper men now doing the State through the courtesy of the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad.

THE WESTERN METROPOLIS OF MICHIGAN.

The city of Grand Rapids has been properly termed the metropolis of Western Michigan. Here we arrived between 10 and 11 A. M. on Wednesday last.

AT GRAND RAPIDS.

A visit was paid to the office of Mr. W. A. Howard, Commissioner of the land granted to the railroad company by Congress. The grant comprises 900,000 acres in round numbers, all of which has been explored, examined and classified, and a history of each specific forty or eighty acres written upon the maps and plots of the Land Department. These records give the inquirer specific information of the characteristics of the land. The company claim for the land most of the advantages related by the native in the eulogy on Michigan given above. The timber is one of the main features. The land is covered with a growth of maple, beech, ash, rock elm, lynn, birch, cedar and pine. Much of the maple is of the beautiful birdseye specie, and is used for veneering purposes. Much of it is transported to Europe. To give some idea of the lumber trade of Michigan, we may here state that 3,000,000,000 of pine alone were cut last year, and the enthusiastic Michigan resident estimates that the vast pineries would hold out at the same rate for twenty-five years longer. Much of this immense trade was done on the lands of the company or in that region. The company have thus far sold about 240,000 acres, and all sales have been made to settlers. Seven dollars per acre on easy terms is the average price.

HOMES OF SETTLERS FROM PITTSBURGH—MR. SAMUEL WOOD'S PLACE.

On Thursday last the run was made in President Hughart's coach from Grand Rapids to Traverse City, a town of sixteen hundred inhabitants, situate on the west arm of Grand Traverse Bay. This bay is an indentation of the coast line of Lake Michigan, near the head of the lower peninsula, thirty miles in length and three in width. The bay is divided into two arms denominated "East" and "West" bays, by a strip of land jotting out eighteen miles from the main land of Grand Travere county. This is the county in which the Pittsburgh and Allegheny colonists have selected their new homes. The first colonists came here from the "Smoky City" in September, 1877, and others have been coming ever since that time till now there are from forty to forty-five families here. Traverse City, the county seat, has two weekly newspapers, four churches, several hotels and is fast becoming a favorite summer resort. Here, as in all the towns in Michigan, white female waiters serve guests at the table instead of darkeys. A darkey is a rare specimen of humanity in Michigan. The health of the Grand Traverse section is good, the soil is generally dry, there is no stagnant water and the air is clear and bracing. People subject to chills and fever in Eastern States find full escape from the disease here. A visit was made to a number of the colonist or settler rather, all of whom have farms located within a short distance of Traverse City. They all seem to be well pleased with their new homes and join with the native Michigander in praising the Woolverine State. The best proof of this is found in the fact that none of the emigrants have returned to Pittsburgh, which is more than can be said of those who went to Arkansas.

The farm of Samuel Wood, located three and a half miles from Traverse City, was first visited. Mr. Wood was formerly tax collector of the Second ward, Allegheny. He has one tract of eighty acres, partly improved, and located some distance away a forty acre farm covered with timber. Mr. Wood came to Michigan prospecting in March and moved his family of seven including himself, mother-in-law and father-in-law here in June. Miss Minnie Wood, the accomplished daughter, greeted the little party of tourists as they pulled up at the house of Mr. Wood. The young lady summoned her father from the harvest field. Mr. Wood reported his oats and corn in good condition, regretted the heavy frost which on June 7th killed most of the hay, and expressed himself as exceedingly well pleased with his new home. The ladies were scarcely reconciled to the loneliness of their new mode of life, complained of numerous mosquitos and declared it inconvenient to live in the temporary little frame house which they now occupy, and most Allegheny ladies would make similar complaint, for Miss Minnie's piano occupied nearly half the space of the largest room. Mr. Wood expects to build a new house this year.

OTHER PITTSBURGH SETTLERS.

John B. Davis was for many years engineer at the Superior Mill, Allegheny. He purchased eighty acres of land at $7 per acre, came here in April last with his wife and seven daughters, built his house, set to work at clearing his land and now has two acres in corn, one acre in potatoes and one in grass. Among the trees on his land was a hemlock, the stump of which measures four feet ten inches across. Like most of the settlers, Mr. Davis moved right into the woods. Both himself and family are well pleased with their new home.

Peter Beichler, once a Sharpsburg stone mason, and who by the way lost money in the Sharpsburg Savings bank, arrived here on March 20th, and has since cleared eight acres, which will yield him a fair crop.

Henry Bradhagan, formerly an Allegheny huckster, took possession of a forty acre farm here in September, 1877. He has since cleared fifteen acres, but being very poor when he came found it best to do work for other farmers. Last winter he was engaged at cutting logs at $25 per month. Mrs. B. said the winters are not so cold here as in Pittsburgh, and that her husband and self made a good move when they came here. She would not prefer to return to Pittsburgh.

Philip Feiger, for many years employed as a puddler in one of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips' mills, is one of the most intelligent settlers with whom the reporters conversed. He and Wm. Eickey, another South Sider, came here on March 26th. Mr. Feiger owns 87½ acres, for which he paid $8 per acre. Mr. Eickey bought 160 acres. Mr. Feiger has cleared some of his own land, but also farms some land previously cleared and owned by a native. He considers the soil pretty good, says that as high as 350 bushels of potatoes to the acre have been raised; expects a yield of 250 bushels of potatoes to the acre from his newly cleared ground, but will have a poor crop of hay.

A MICHIGAN FROST IN JUNE.

"What is the matter with the hay?" was the query put to Mr. Feiger.

"The frost nipped it, we had a very heavy frost on June 7th that played havoc with the grass and did other damage. There were three light frosts after the 7th but they were not destructive. Farmers here always expect frosts in June, but it was heavier this year than usual, they tell me. Potatoes sold here last fall at forty cents per bushel and a new settler could raise nearly enough potatoes to keep him over winter. I am here to stay if it pays, but will never go back to my trade in Pittsburgh."

Milfred B. Harris is a one armed settler. He formerly peddled queensware in Pittsburgh. He came here in November, 1877, and has since that time cleared nine acres, declaring that he did all the work himself. Last fall his potatoes took the premium at the county fair. Ten degrees below zero was the coldest weather he has experienced here. This was last March when the East bay had been frozen over and the winds arising from the ice sent down the mercury. He reported all the settlers from Pittsburgh enjoying good health. Several other settlers were visited and made the same encouraging reports. They are all prosperous, healthy and contented. Life offers fewer blessings to the majority of mankind.

Owing to the limited time, the excursionists could not visit the remaining colonists. Their names, however, were ascertained as follows: John Channing of South Pittsburgh; John Hagmeier, Painter's mill; Henry Sheets, from the outskirts of Allegheny; James Hays, Painter's mill; Henry Martin, Sharpsburg; Henry Lsbo, Sharpsburg; Michael Murray, Byers' Mill; Henry Toner and John Hanlon, puddlers of South Pittsburgh; Andy Emburg, coal miner of Irwin Station; John Kranth, South Pittsburgh; John Nerlinger and John Koenig of Perrysville; James and Henry Carlisle of Temperanceville; John Imhoff, a Pittsburgh iron worker; Wm. Griffiths and Thomas Jenkins, of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips' mill; John Anderson, a coal miner, and Mrs. Elizabeth Howard, sister to Benjamin Hunter, who came from Kansas, and settled with the colonists.

ELK RAPIDS—THE BLAST FURNACE.

PETOSKEY, MICH., July 25, 1879.—From Elk Rapids, a little village of eight hundred inhabitants, the bevy of Pittsburgh reporters took passage on Monday afternoon last on the "Queen of the Lakes," a pretty little steamer commanded by Capt. Fred L. Johnston. Elk Rapids is the seat of Antrim county, one of the best counties in the State. A small frame building serves the purposes of court house, jail and county offices, and does it admirably too. The population of the county is about 4,000, and the people busy with the work of clearing their lands have neither time nor money to waste in costly and tedious litigation, while the original classes have not yet found sufficient inducement here to practice the guilty tricks of their nefarious trades, and have given this county and indeed all other sparsely settled counties the go by. While the court house is a little frame structure, the school house, which the children of Elk Rapids alone attend, is a commodious two-story brick structure, well regulated in all its appointments. Indeed the public school house is the finest building in the village. The jail and school house, both of which can be seen at one glance from numerous points in the town, stand out in strong contrast to each other, and speak volumes of praise for the industrious, law-abiding and wisdom seeking inhabitants of Elk Rapids and Antrim county.

The village of Elk Rapids is located on the eastern side of "East" bay, and at the mouth of Elk river, a little stream forming the outlet to the bay from a chain of six beautiful lakes. The rapid flow of water from these lakes gives a magnificent water power, which has been utilized by Messrs. Dexter, Noble & Co. who run a saw mill capable of cutting 12,000,000 feet of lumber per annum, a large flouring mill, a large charcoal blast furnace, an immense store and different other enterprises. The blast furnace is perhaps the largest of the eighteen charcoal furnaces now remaining in the United States. Forty thousand cords of wood burned by twenty-five kilns into charcoal are consumed each year. About 16,000 tons of pig iron are furned out annually, and employment at the furnace and kilns, etc., is given to one hundred and sixty men. About $250,000 per annum is paid out for labor and products by the firm. The price paid per cord for wood is $1 25 delivered on the shore of the lakes. Three tugs and twelve barges are kept constantly employed in towing the wood cut by the settlers to the charcoal kilns. Settlers in this vicinity have a great advantage offered them. The cord wood cut from their lands will go far toward supporting their families and purchasing their seed for the first year. This has been practically demonstrated in the early experience of settlers who are now flourishing like green bay trees.

But enough about Elk Rapids. As previously stated, this is the point where we boarded the pretty little steamer for a sail over the chain of six lakes. Elk river leads to Elk lake, a crooked channel to Round lake and Torch river, a very crooked stream, scarcely sixty feet in width and with an average depth of probably five or six feet flows from Torch lake. This is one of the most beautiful bodies of water in Michigan. The lake is about eighteen miles in length, about two miles broad and in places is fully six hundred feet deep. The water is as pure and clear as water can be; is said to be the purest in the State. The other lakes are similar and only the three whose names are given are navigable.

EASTPORT, TORCH LAKE AND PETOSKEY.

Another delightful ride on the "Queen of the Lakes" brought the tourists to Eastport, a little village of five or six houses, including a store, and located at the head of Torch Lake. An excellent supper, a good night's rest and a splendid breakfast were hugely enjoyed here. James Blakely, who conducts the hotel and runs a large farm located a mile and a half away, gave an interesting account of his trials as a settler. Mr. Blakely struck that neck of woods fifteen years ago, when not a single tree had been felled by the woodman's ax. After several days' work at clearing his land he sent an ax into one of his feet and was laid up for four months. The few dollars he had were soon expended and his wife was compelled to try her hand at wood chopping. By two or three weeks' labor the wife earned enough to keep the family till Mr. Blakely was able to resume work. The plucky settler resumed his duties with renewed energies. He now owns a good farm and a nice hotel, enjoys good health, is blessed with contentment and lives happily. The little luxuries of the country town in Pennsylvania are all enjoyed by himself and family. Both himself and children are musicians, and the visitors enjoyed a pleasant little concert during their stay at Eastport.

On the following morning the party came back to Torch Lake, a pleasant little village on the lake whose name it bears, located about a half mile back from Traverse bay. This village has excellent hotel accommodations and from its pleasant location is likely to become one of the most popular summer resorts in this part of Michigan. A party of tourists from Louisville, and another from Chicago, were enjoying the beauties of Torch Lake when we arrived there. Of course the village is supplied with a store and a large saw mill.

In the afternoon—Wednesday—the party took the "City of Grand Rapids," Capt. O. C. Wilber, plying on Traverse Bay between Traverse City and Petoskey, for the latter point.

About 8 P.M. the boat arrived at Petoskey, a flourishing little village in Emmet county of about eight hundred or nine hundred inhabitants. Petoskey is the northern terminus of the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad, and is nearly six hundred miles from Pittsburgh. Two fine hotels are located here, and the town offers many other advantages to tourists. It is located on Little Traverse bay.

On Thursday morning the party took the steamer A. C. Van Raalte, plying between Petoskey and Island of Mackinaw, a distance of sixty miles. The weather was fair and the trip to the Island was made without special incident.

STRAITS OF MACKINAW.

Mackinaw island is one of the pleasantest places yet visited by the party. The land lies high above the strait which connects Lake Michigan and Lake Huron, and is eternally fanned by the breezes arising from Lake Superior as well as from both of the latter named lakes. Mackinaw city—here the oil region peculiarity comes in again—is a smart little village where the shopkeepers and hotel proprietors ask you double prices for everything you buy, except beer, and of that they give you an inferior quality. A beautiful macadamized road offers facilities for a beautiful drive about the island, during the whole of which the breezes from the lake play about you. The historic fort located here is filled with United States soldiers who go almost constantly strutting about the town, straight as arrows and holding up their heads like millionaires. The hotels just now are pretty well packed with visitors, for at both Petoskey and Mackinaw the visitor finds more pleasure seekers than at any other point in Michigan which we have yet touched. It is also worth stating that those who do come to either of those two places are generally ready and able to spend more money than the tourists at other places mentioned, even if they cannot derive more enjoyment.

Mackinaw is all historic ground. It was first settled in 1668 by Rev. Father Marquette, a Jesuit priest, or rather he was the first white man who took up his residence here. His labors among the Indians were blessed with an abundant harvest, and the good people throughout this section, whether Catholic or Protestant, are earnest and sincere in their praises of the holy priest and his fellow laborers. But for the interesting and eventful history of the Island of Mackinaw and the valuable fur trade of that point, we must refer the reader either to the guide book sold at seventy-five cents per copy to the tourist or to the history of the United States.

BOHEMIAN COLONISTS—PINE LAKE.

MANCELONA, MICH., July 27.—In Charlevoix county, near Boyne Falls, are located between thirty and forty families of Bohemians, families who first struck Philadelphia upon their arrival from the mother country. The Bohemian settlers look upon Michigan as a paradise. Each family has taken a small farm, but while they till the soil they also find time to follow mechanical pursuits when such services are needed, and by these double occupations, contrary to the custom of people "who have too many irons in the fire," they are swiftly accumulating the comforts of competence. But one family has deserted the colony and they struck out for the mother country to take possession of a handsome fortune left them by a rich relative; left talking Michigan as they boarded the train, and are doubtless still talking Michigan to their fellow Bohemians across the briny deep.

The feature next in prominence to the native or settler's enthusiasm over Michigan are the lakes of the Woolrevine State. Her forests are a big thing but while other sections have big forests too, none so many beautiful lakes as Michigan. Something has been said previously about Torch Lake and other similar beautiful bodies of water, but one peculiarity of Pine Lake which lies six miles east of Boyne Falls is worth mentioning. Two boats keep plowing the waters of the lakes constantly, and sometimes other vessels strut majestically over the smooth bosom of the lake, with cargoes taken aboard at her shores destined for Europe. Pine Lake has an outlet in Lake Lake Michigan, at Charlevoix which permits the passage of a steamer that can brave the ocean storms and unship her cargo in Europe.

This whole section of country frequently swarms with wild pigeons. Last season native and foreign sportsmen killed and captured thousands of the birds and the express company did a land office business in the single item of shipping pigeons.

A DRY SPOT IN A "LAND OF LAKES."

Mancelona is situated in Antrim country on the line of the railroad, is twelve and a half miles back from Spencer Creek and Torch Lake, and is surrounded by one of the most beautiful sections of timber land yet seen by the tourists. Beech, maple and other hard woods, with but little underbrush, cover the ground. A peculiar feature of this particular section is its lack of water, considering that it is in Michigan. Although but a few miles from Torch Lake, whose depth in many places is over six hundred feet, lying at the same altitude above the level of the sea with the lake, the settler about Mancelona must dig from 75 to 120 feet before he strikes water. One settler dug to 110 feet, and still not finding the pure water which lies in abundance all through the State, gave up the project in disgust.

When water is found the settler has no difficulty in getting it to the serface no matter how deep it lies if he have but the small pittance to invest in a wind wheel. The lively breezes are utilized by many of the citizens into pumping water into the hotels, private residences and barns. A single wheel will pump the water to supply all the cattle of a large farm.

AT HOME.

But we forget the trip homeward now that we are back in the Smoky City. On Sunday night the excursionists took the Southern bound train for a continuous journey of nearly six hundred miles to Pittsburgh. At 2:48 A. M. yesterday they arrived home, browned by the sun till they looked like harvest hands, refreshed for their labors, and more than pleased with their trip. Mr. Benjamin Hunter of Allegheny, land agent of the G. R. & I. R. R. Co. started out with the party, piloted them through the Woolverine State, brought them safely home again, and would certainly have received a vote of thanks telling him that he is a good fellow did not the reporters abhor hollow formality of that sort. But the kindly care and fatherly concern of Mr. Hunter were such as are bound to call out looks and expressions of appreciation from even a thankless set of fellows, and the editor instructs the writer to insert here: "Every body who knows them, knows the reporters, as a rule, are not of the thankless sort." Mr. Hunter must know therefore that his management of the excursion was a decided success.

WATER'S WAY.

Wreck and Ruin the Result of Saturday's Storm.

Great Destruction of Property in Western Pennsylvania.

Saturday's severe storm has proved to our neighboring towns, where it spent its fury, the most destructive ever known in their history. It was fearful in its ravages, and although not attended with many fatalities as was the ever memorable flood of 1874 when over one hundred lives were swept into eternity in our midst, it has caused much destruction to valuable property and to many happy homes in some of our most thriving oil towns. Towns were inundated, houses swept away, railroad property destroyed and there was a wholesale destruction of everything that came in the way of the surging waters. It was indeed fortunate that the storm occurred during the day. Had it appeared during the night no doubt the loss of life would have been great. However, one fatality did occur and this unfortunate being was a woman who was in the act of fleeing from her home, which was in imminent danger of being dashed to pieces, when she was carried away by the flood and drowned. Incidents are related where whole families were rescued while on a perilous voyage in their houses which were swept up by the fast swelling streams and carried away without a moment's warning. The greatest destruction is reported from Petrolia, Karns City and Parker. At the first mentioned place some twenty-five of the most prominent buildings were either completely destroyed or more or less damaged. While the destruction at Karns City and Parker was not so great, considerable damage is, however, reported from those places. All the other oil region towns that have been heard from were more fortunate, but nevertheless have some bad news to report. Up the Monongahela the severity of the storm was also felt. Considerable property was destroyed and some damage was done to the railroads, causing a delay of several hours in the traffic. The most damage up this way seems to have occurred in the vicinity of Shanor's station on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. At this point the only fatality occurred. In this city the principal damage has been in the washing out of streets and sidewalks. While the storm has caused great loss to our thriving neighbors it has been a God send to the coal merchants. Probably never in the history of this great coal centre has a rise in the rivers been more anxiously looked for. The Western markets were greatly in need of the "black diamonds" and our coal merchants were only too anxious to supply them, but for lack of water broad acres of coal in which an enormous capital is invested, lay in immovable craft in the Monongahela river for months. Now nearly all of this coal is on its way to lower ports, and it is to be hoped the accidents which almost invariable occur to a fleet, will not be so serious as to interfere with the great expectations of the operators.

Democratic County Committee.

THERE will be an adjourned meeting of the Democratic County Committee at Tilden Club Rooms, Mellon's Building, Smithfield street, near Fifth avenue, on Saturday, August 2, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SAM'L F. PATTERSON,
Chairman.

Locomotive Longevity.

(Scientific American.)

The iron horse does not last much longer than the horse of flesh and bones. The ordinary life of a locomotive is thirty years. Some of the smaller parts require renewal every six months; the boiler tubes last five years and the crank axles six years; tires, boilers and fire-boxes from six to seven years; the side frames, axles and other parts thirty years. An important advantage is that a broken part can be repaired and does not condemn the whole locomotive to the junk-shop, while, when a horse breaks a leg, the whole animal is only worth the flesh, fat and bones, which amount to a very small sum in this country, where horse-flesh does not find its way to the butcher's shambles.

A Handsome Specimen.

The following is one of many cards that have attested the honesty of the distribution of the Louisiana State Lottery Co.:

334 Canal St., New York, June 28, 1879.

The undersigned certifies that he was the holder of one tenth of single-number ticket No. 35,495, "Class F," in the extraordinary drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the capital prize of one hundred thousand ($100,000) dollars, on Tuesday, June 17, 1879, said ticket having cost the sum of one dollar at the office of M. A. Dauphin, 319 Bro

THE YELLOW FEVER.

17 Cases Under Treatment in New Orleans.

The People Leaving the City in Large Numbers.

Gloomy Figures for Those Remaining in Memphis.

The Camp Established Filling Up With People.

TWELVE NEW CASES IN MEMPHIS AND ONE DEATH.

MEMPHIS, July 30.—Four new cases were reported to the Board of Health this morning—Rose Hendricks, John Creeden, C. H. Smith and Maggie Townes. Eight more cases were reported this afternoon, four of whom were colored. No deaths from yellow fever have occurred for the past twenty-four hours ending 6 P. M. Several cases of fever are reported outside of corporate limits of the city, which are not included in the official report of the Board of Health.

The Howards have forty-five nurses on duty distributed among fifty-six sick people. L. A. Hatcher and Brooks Wilson, telegraph operators, are reported dying to-night. The daughter of Chief of police Athey, sick with the fever at Raleigh, Tenn., is in a critical condition. There are about two hundred people at Camp Marks.

W. W. Corcoran, banker at Washington, D. C., has sent a check for two thousand dollars, to be used for the removal of the poor and destitute from the city.

Samuel A. Hatcher died to-night at 8 o'clock. James Hester, the last member of a family of seven, two of whom died, was prostrated with the fever this afternoon.

Frank Beamish, a printer, was shot this afternoon by C. B. Hamner. The wound is not serious. Beamish had reported his kissing an aunt of Hamner's, which he refused to contradict, and which caused Hamner to shoot him. Hamner was arrested.

A WHOLE FAMILY STRICKEN.

John B. Easton, eldest son of Dr. Thos. B. Easton was stricken with fever to-night. This case, together with the wife and two daughters includes the entire family who are now prostrated with disease.

SEVENTEEN SUSPICIOUS CASES IN NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 30.—Two suspicious cases were reported to the Board of Health to-day, making a total of five under observation. No deaths have occurred.

The Board of Health admit but four cases at present in the city, but from private practitioners a dozen or more are obtained, making about seventeen now existing.

John Kroop, a Norwegian, is much better. His case, together with that of Fitzpatrick were reported to the Board of Health as genuine yellow fever. Dr. Choppin, who has been absent several days returned to-day and visited Fitzpatrick who is sitting up. Dr. Choppin expresses the belief Fitzpatrick has not had the yellow fever. Other patients are doing well. It is now believed they will all recover.

A DEATH AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 30.—A colored servant of Capt. Lee of the steamer Coahama, known by the name of Henry, died last night. To-day a *post mortem* was made by several physicians, and while it was not officially reported that death was caused by yellow fever, there is little doubt such was the case. The premises were thoroughly disinfected. Dr. Brown of Memphis, who also came up on the Coahama, treated the case.

AN EXTRAORDINARY COMPARISON.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Professor Chandler of the Health Board says: "Scarlet fever caused more deaths in New York State last year than yellow fever did in the South, and yet failed to excite public apprehension or to make people ordinarily careful to prevent infection."

A. F. Reith, barber of the steamer Saratoga, while in delirium at quarantine, sprung up in bed and seizing the long side whiskers of William, hospital stewart and nurse, tore out a great handful by the roots. William was recently left a fortune of $20,000 in England, but he refuses to abandon the work of nursing yellow fever patients in the quarantine hospital, which he has taken upon himself.

Stewart Wells of the steamer Niagara, plying between this port and Havana, died in the latter port, yesterday, of yellow fever.

All the Memphis refugees sent into quarantine last week have been discharged.

HAVANA, July 30.—There were one hundred and seventeen deaths from yellow fever for the week ended July 26th.

THE SITUATION AT MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.

(Specials of Wednesday.)

Miss Evelyn Widrig, aged seventeen years, who is reported among the interments of Sunday last, was prostrated with fever while watching by the bedside of Viola Godsey and her sister, who lived next door to the Tobins. She aided in nursing Mrs. Tobin, and may be properly classed as one of the martyrs of this year's scourge. Herself and her father have gone to the grave, and Fred, a lad of eleven years, the only remaining member of the family was reported among the new cases yesterday.

All regular passenger trains are to cease on the Louisville and Charleston roads after Thursday next. Engines will come and go with the mail, and occasional supply trains will arrive with passengers, but people will be unable to travel except on horseback or on foot, and then only by circumlocuting shot-gun quarantines at cross-road places.

The camp established eight miles south of the city, where Government tents and fres rations are to be issued, is beginning to fill up with people from the city.

The situation is healthy and the surroundings pleasant. It is thought that 2,000 people liable to fever may be induced to remove there. Communication will be kept up by railroad.

Absent citizens continue to send contributions of from ten to a hundred dollars to support the destitute. John M. Lea of Nashville, will send $500 to-morrow. Many have written letters of congratulation at the prospect of all money being carefully and economically disbursed, thus avoiding the haste and confusion resulting last year, when wine wassail and reckless expenditure figured largely in the general management. Only sober nurses and clear headed physicians are in demand this season, and none unacclimated are to be admitted into the city.

It is safe to calculate that during the next ninety days about 6,500 people will suffer with fever here. Perhaps one-fourth will die, and about 2,500 whites will be sick. The estimate is made upon the census clored last night, showing 16,000 people here, of which 7,367 are liable to fever by having escaped it in 1873 and 1878. The indications are that not more than three or four hundred will have the fever at any one time. This number can be cared for and handled by the Howards and their nurses without aid from abroad, unless it be financial assistance. We have a numerous corps of doctors and will not require further additions.

Several convalescents appeared on the streets to-day and met cordial greetings. They look thin and very yellow. It has been decided to supply the sick who are in want with necessaries. The Rev. W. E. Boggs is authorized to contract for them, and to see where they will do the most good.

Theorists continue to advance strange fancies regarding the fever. One medical person to-day scares folks into the belief that cows and other stock have been dying with it.

AT NEW ORLEANS.

Statistics show that there are about 35,000 persons in the city, including children, who are yet liable to the disease. Of these, probably 10,000 will leave in the course of a few days, if the fever continues, and 8,000 more if it becomes virulent, leaving 17,000 yet to fall victims should there be a sweeping epidemic. The majority of experts incline to the belief that there will be no attainment of epidemic figures, although the early outbreak is an unfavorable sign. The summer has been too cool to propagate the fever rapidly, and unless an unusually hot spell should succeed the present rainy condition it is probable the spread will be but slow.

It is safe to assume that this year's experience will be a death blow to quarantine, so far as New Orleans is concerned, and in the manner now observed. These cases are admitted by the Board of Health to be sporadic and indigenous, yet exhibit fully as much germ activity and virulence as the orthodox type, engendered by the imported bug from the Antilles.

In business circles the depression was considerably relieved to-day by the announcement that Mobile would not lay an embargo on through trains, as last year.

It is a singular coincidence that to-day a year ago Mobile declared a quarantine against this city.

Among the unacclimated there is more of a panic than last year, but the majority of persons seems apathetic, having been rendered callous, and in most cases invulnerable during the reign of 1878.

The exodus is fairly under way, and every train from now until the end of the week will be crowded with refugees.

Three experts stated to-day that in their opinion, if there was any general epidemic this year, the tendency of the disease to spread north of Memphis would be strongly marked.

The Howards have no present intention of going into action during the present season, but are ready for any emergency.

Every precaution is taken to prevent the spread of the disease. The reported cases are isolated; the houses are disinfected, the bedding destroyed after recovery, and the whole neighborhood immediately drenched with the new disinfectent of the Sanitary Association, a saturated solution of the chlorides of zinc and iron. This is odorless, cheaper than carbolic acid, and certainly vastly more effective, being actively destructive to all organic matter.

There was so much opposition raised last year to the use of carbolic acid, and it proved so utterly worthless in checking the malady, that the change to zinc and iron was doubly advisable.

A DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

A Jealous Husband Killed by His Wife While Threatening Her Life.

(Hagerstown, Md., Dispatch.)

The fact that a young wife had deliberately shot her husband at Sharpsburg on Sunday became known here this morning by the arrival of the lady, Mrs. Ida Estelle Benner, in custody of Constable J. R. Poffenberger, and her lodgment in jail. A Coroner's jury yesterday found that her husband came to his death by a gunshot wound produced with a gun in her hands.

The scene of the tragedy was the lodge-keeper's residence at the Antietam National Cemetery, which is located on the celebrated battle field, just outside the town of Sharpsburg, twelve miles from here. Here Mrs. Benner and her deceased husband, Thomas H. Benner, who was employed in assisting to keep the cemetery in order, resided with the keeper, Lieutenant George A. Haverfield, as their boarder. Several times recently Benner, who was of a very jealous disposition, has quarreled with his wife about the Lieutenant, and she in consequence avoided his society as much as possible.

On Saturday night Benner came home with the Lieutenant, shortly before 12 o'clock, and went to the room where his wife was sleeping. He did not, however, go to bed, for when his wife came down in the morning, between half-past 7 and 8 o'clock, she found him lying on the floor in the back room, with all the doors open. He at once commenced quarrelling with her, accusing her of being unfaithful to him with the Lieutenant, saying he would make her confess, and if she would not he would kill her. He then went out into the kitchen and returned with a sharpened case knife and a piece of wood about two and a half feet long.

With the knife uplifted he advanced on his wife, threatening again to kill her. She denied having anything to tell and retreated to a corner, in which there was a carbine loaded by Benner a short time previously for the purpose of killing a dog. Picking this up she warned him to go away as she would defend herself, and as he continued to advance she discharged the gun. The load entered his left breast, above the heart, making a large hole, the skin being burnt by the powder, and one of the arteries leading to the heart being severed. Benner turned at once, with the blood streaming from him, and stumbled through the doorways until near the front door, where he fell dead.

After the Coroner's inquest Mrs. Benner was taken into custody, but was not brought to Hagerstown until this morning. She and her husband were married on the 1st of December last, having run away from home on account of the opposition of her parents to her union with him. He was about twenty-four years of age and she is about eighteen. An effort was made this morning, after her arrival here, to have her released on bail. Her counsel, Col. H. Kyd Douglas, obtained a writ of *habeas corpus*, and she was brought before Judge Motter, but the State's attorney, Mr. Edward Stake, not having learned anything of the matter until this morning, the examination was deferred until two o'clock on Wednesday, to enable him to ascertain the facts in regard to the shooting and summon witnesses.

Mrs. Benner in the meantime has been given by the Sheriff a room in his dwelling at the jail, and is very calm. She has put on mourning for her husband, who was buried this afternoon at Sharpsburg, and says she loved him devotedly, but could not sacrifice her life to his jealous hate. She is a small woman, with dark hair and eyes, dark complexion, a prominent forehead, well-shaped nose, full lips and protruding chin. The contour of the face of her husband indicates strength of will and resoluteness of purpose.

POLITICAL.

Wisconsin Democracy—Gen. Butler for Governor.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., July 25.—The Democratic State Convention will meet at Madison, September 9th.

BOSTON, July 25.—General Butler has announced his willingness to contest against the Governorship of Massachusetts. A call has thus been issued inviting those favorable to the nomination of General Butler to elect delegates to convene at Worcester on the 2nd of September, for the purpose of ratifying such nomination and selecting a general State ticket.

TAKE *AYER'S PILLS* for all the purposes of a purgative, for Constipation, Indigestion, Headache and Liver Complaint. By universal accord they are the best of all purgatives for family use.

THERE is grave apprehension in England as to the potato as well as the other crops failing.

THE OLD WORLD.

Fears of a Plot to Assassinate Prince Bismarck.

Lorrillard's Geraldine Comes Out Victor at Goodwood.

A WOMAN EXECUTED.

HER CRIME ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE ON RECORD.

LONDON, July 29.—Catherine Webster was executed in Wandsworth jail to-day for the murder of her mistress, Mrs. Thomas, at Richmond. Wandsworth jail is on the Surry side of the Thames, five miles southwest of London. The execution was conducted with the utmost privacy, no one being allowed to be present save the sheriff, surgeon, chaplain and a few officers of the prison and Marwood, the executioner. No reporters of the press were permitted to witness the execution, but the sheriff states that the woman up to the last displayed remarkable composure, and her death was, apparently, a painless and very speedy one. Immediately after the execution a coroner's jury was empanneled to view the body, which was then divested of all clothing save a single garment, was buried in a shallow grave within the prison yard, and covered with quicklime.

The murder of Mrs. Thomas was one of the most remarkable crimes on record. Mrs. Thomas was a widow lady in comfortable circumstances, residing at Richmond, quite alone save the company of her servant. The latter became infatuated with a married man named Church, and conceived the idea of murdering her mistress and possessing herself of the property, and after disposing of it go to America with the proceeds, accompanied by this man. She carried out her purpose with great deliberation, and murdered her mistress by strangling her to death, on Sunday afternoon early in the month of March. She dragged the body of the victim to the cellar of her house, where she disrobed it and by the aid of a saw and ax cut it into pieces. She wrapped some fragments in paper and placed them in a wooden box, which she managed to convey to the river and throw over the bridge. These fragments were found and identified some time after the murder had been committed.

Meanwhile Webster, in connection with her paramour, Church, had sold much of the property of the murdered woman, and were on the point of removing the remainder of the furniture when some suspicions of the neighbors were aroused, and Webster became alarmed. She went to Ireland, where soon after she was arrested. Upon arrest she declared that she was not the murderess, but that Church, during her absence from the house, had entered it, killed Mrs. Thomas, and upon her return terrified her into aiding him in mutilating and disposing of the body. This story, upon investigation, proved false. Church was discharged from custody and the woman tried and convicted before Chief Justice Dennin.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NEW BANKING BILL DISCUSSED IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, July 30.—In the House of Commons last night the Government reintroduced the bill to enable banks to limit the liability of shareholdere to twice the amount of their paid up capital, which was talked out last week. The bill, as introduced, applies to Scotland and Ireland, as well as England. The objections of the Scotch members are thus appeased, and the bill was read the second time. The Government expects to prorogue Parliament on the 16th of August.

AN AMERICAN HORSE WINS.

Lorillard's Geraldine won the Lavant stakes at the Goodwood meeting. Geraldine made all running, and won by half a length. Brother to Ersilia came in second and Balblair third. There were three quarters of a length between the second and third horses—seven ran. Betting just before the race was 10 to 1 against Geraldine, 6 to 4 against Brother to Ersilia, and 2 to 1 against Balblair. Previous to the race Robins took 1,500 to 115 on Geraldine, and Lorillard and Ten Broeck accepted 10 to 1.

James Higgins of Shadwell, ex-champion oarsman, and Robert Watson Boyd, of Gateshead, on the Tyne, have signed articles to row on the Thames from Putney to Mortlake, September 20th, for £400. Chris. Barras, Boyd's backer, also offers to match Boyd to row Elliott from one to four miles for £1,000.

An English cricket team of professionals, under the leadership of Richard Daft, will visit the United States this fall. The team will include none but first-class players.

TROOPS COMING HOME.

All the Indian troop ships are ordered ready for six months' continuous service, with a view to bringing home the troops from South Africa.

A long list of honors have been conferred in connection with the Afghan war. The principal persons so distinguished are Major Generals Stewart, Browne, Maude, Biddulph, Roberts and Lumsden, who are created Knights.

GERMANY.

BISMARCK'S LIFE THREATENED.

LONDON, July 30.—A correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that a number of detectives had been ordered thence to Kissingen for the protection of Prince Bismarck.

PROPOSED PURCHASE OF ISLANDS IN THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

LONDON, July 30.—The *North German Gazette* argues in favor of the proposal that Germany should purchase some islands in the Southern Pacific, pointing out that the possession of a colony in that distant and busy ocean could not fail to appreciably benefit German commerce. A Berlin correspondent says this may be taken as an indication that, notwithstanding many official disclaimers, there is after all a prospect of Germany acquiring some colonies. The *North German Gazette* is generally regarded as an exponent of Bismarck's views.

The *North German Gazette*, in an article on the Roumanian question, points to the attempts of Roumania to evade the treaty of Berlin, relative to the Jewish question, and says it will not do to console oneself with the thought that there can be no intention of using force to compel the execution of the treaty.

ROME, July 30.—It is stated that Cardinal Ledochowski has asked the Emperor of Germany to allow him to return to the see of Posen.

FRANCE.

AN AMERICAN MUSICIAN HONORED.

PARIS, July 30.—Master Rivade of New York, who last year received the second prize for the violin in the Conservatoire, was unanimously awarded the first prize yesterday.

The Senatorial Committee on Jules Ferry's bill for remodeling the Superior Council of Education, have been nominated. Seven of the nine members favor the bill, which is almost certain to pass before recess.

VERSAILLES, July 30.—The Senate has referred the bill for the demolition of the Tuileries to a special committee.

WHAT WE SELL ABROAD.

One Day's Exports of Produce From New York.

On Saturday the steamers for Europe had small passenger lists and magnificent cargoes. Look at this report of the good things going to Europe to pay off the last of our indebtedness and reflect how grateful we should be to John Sherman, who is monopolizing the credit of every blade of grass and kernel of grain:

The Mosel carried 8,000 bushels corn, 2,100 packages butter, 900 bales cotton, 150 hay-rakes, 20 grain-drills, 100 boxes cheese, 100 barrels beef, 25 tierces lard, 50 barrels lubricating oil, 23 hogsheads tobacco and 60 seroons of the same, 180 hides, 350 barrels shoe pegs, and 100 tons measurement goods.

The California's cargo is made up of 46,000 bushels wheat, 10,000 boxes cheese, 101 boxes hams, 177 tierces beef, 358 boxes bacon, 25 tierces lard, 109 barrels pork.

The cargo of the Bolivia comprises 14,000 boxes cheese, 500 boxes bacon, 220 tierces beef, 75 barrels pork, 500 barrels flour, 23,000 bushels wheat, 27,000 bushels corn, 5,000 sacks flour.

The Britannic carried a cargo consisting of 4,257 boxes bacon, 180 tierces provisions, 237 barrels of the same, 100 barrels lard, 68 packages and 40 tubs of the same, 65 half-barrels provisions, 29,563 boxes cheese, 425 bales hops, 166 bales leather, 137 bales leather, 135 bags coffee, 2,073 bags flour, 1,705 pieces staves, and 100 tons fresh meat.

The Queen's cargo was made up of 51,000 bushels grain, 427 boxes bacon, 2,443 boxes cheese, 4,775 cases canned goods, 573 bales cotton, 130 tons fresh meat.

RECORD OF CRIME.

A Man Shoots His Wife, His Stepdaughter and Then Himself.

An Aged Couple Living Near Atlanta Murdered in Bed.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN DOVER, TENNESSEE.

LOUISVILLE, July 27.—A special to the *Courier-Journal* from Clarksville, Tenn., dated to-day, says a report has reached this city of a terrible tragedy at or near Dover, Tenn., yesterday. Wm. Burchet, a former citizen of Clarksville and a carpenter by trade, was married not long since to Mrs. Yates, widow of J. H. Yates, formerly a policeman, and sexton of the city cemetery in this place. Mrs. Yates had a daughter by a former husband. My informant states that Burchet, in a fit of frenzy yesterday shot his wife, Miss Maggie Yates, his stepdaughter, who was grown, and then shot himself. Burchet died almost immediately, but at last accounts Mrs. Burchet and Miss Yates were alive, but in a critical condition. No cause is assigned for the act. Burchet had a reputation of being a quiet man. Friends believe he must have been laboring under a fit of temporary insanity.

ATTEMPTED WIFE MURDER AND SUICIDE.

MILWAUKEE, July 27.—This morning, a man named Henry Hartman, attempted to murder his wife and then committed suicide. He had just been released from the House of Correction where he had been six months in default of bonds to keep the peace with her. On finding her place of residence, Hartman entered, seized a pair of scissors and inflicted several deep gashes in her neck. She managed to escape from him and raised an alarm. He then gashed his own throat soterribly that he cannot recover. Mrs. Hartman was not fatally injured. The would be-murderer was removed to Passavant Hospital.

OUTRAGEOUS CONDUCT OF ROUGHS.

BOSTON, July 27.—An excursion party of 400 people visited Marblehead to-day. A large proportion of the number were roughs, who, immediately on landing, proceeded about the town, insulting women, robbing the people and committing other depredations. The police interfered and a serious row ensued. One officer was struck on the head with a billy, and another knocked down and trampled on. Several hundred citizens came to the assistance of the police, when the roughs fled to the steamer, pursued by citizens. When the boat was about leaving, a shower of missiles, stone bottles, etc., were thrown from the boat, seriously injuring Edward Martin and John O. Frost. Citizens returned the volley, and the deck was literally covered with stones, etc. Seven roughs were captured and will be tried to-morrow.

FALL RIVER STRIKERS.

FALL RIVER, July 27.—Another affray occurred between working and striking spinners. About one thousand persons were engaged. Several spinners were injured.

A MURDEROUS YOUTH.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., July 26.—At Perry Hill, Pitt county, Charles Bardell, a boy thirteen years old, became offended yesterday at some remark that a female friend of his mother made about his partner and killed her. It seems that the boy laid in wait for the woman on the road near the village, and as she passed shot her with an old army musket.

FATAL STABBING AFFRAY.

ASHVILLE, N. C., July 26—A party of four or five persons were engaged yesterday morning in a game of poker at a retired spot near the village, when a dispute, which broke up the game, arose between two of the parties, Emanuel Rose and Wm. Rogers, brothers in-law. The party returned to the village, these two continuing their quarrel until finally they came to blows, whereupon Rose whipped out a knife and fell upon Rogers, inflicting upon him three cuts, any one of which would have proved fatal, but one of which literally disemboweled him. His death was instantaneous, and Rose, though he attempted to escape, was arrested and lodged in jail.

A PRISONER KILLS A JAILOR AND ESCAPES.

CLARK, TEX., July 26.—A jailor named Thos. Ranquella, was instantly killed by Pedro Garcia, whom he was taking to prison. The deputy jailor was severely cut. Garcia escaped.

AN AGED COUPLE MURDERED IN BED.

ATLANTA, July 26.—Martin Defoore and wife, an aged couple who lived near the city, were murdered in bed last night. No arrests have been made.

THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

Hooten Gets His Machine Organized and Opens Shop in West Chester.

HARRISBURG, July 25.—F. C. Hooten, the new Chairman of the Republican State Committee, has appointed Chris. L. Magee of Pittsburgh, and Samuel F. Barr, of Harrisburg, Secretaries. The headquarters of the committee will be at West Chester until September 1, when the campaign will be directed from Philadelphia. The following is the elist of the members of the State Committee from Allegheny county: 42. William B. Rodgers, H. H. Byram. 43. Thomas H. Hunter, Wm. C. Moreland. 44 James S. Negley, Jr., R. P. Nevin. 45. West K. Hobson, George Troutman.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Organization of the Democracy for Active Work.

(Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.)

UNIONTOWN, PA., July 26.—The Democratic Executive Committee met here today and re-elected John Thorndell for Chairman by a decisive vote. The utmost harmony prevailed, and Fayette county may be relied on for an increased Democratic majority.

WASHINGTON.

A Big Increase in the Public Debt This Month.

The Vacant Mission to the Court of St. James.

EXTRAORDINARY MEASURES SUGGESTED BY SOUTHERNERS.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—A meeting of Southerners was held yesterday at the rooms of Casey Young to devise means by which the epidemic in Memphis might be abated and its spread to other points prevented. Among the prominent persons present was Senator Lamar. It was agreed to urge the Governor of Tennessee to call an extraordinary session of the Legislature and place the city of Memphis and the suburbs thereof under martial law. The object of this extraordinary measure is to prevent any ingress or egress during the prevalence of the disease, hoping thereby to confine its ravages to a small area. The reports to-day show that there is great danger of the fever reaching to the far South and ultimately sweeping over its entire territory unless the most stringent precautions be used at the earliest moment. Casey Young, whose judgment in the matter is worthy of great consideration, is apprehensive that it may spread to the northwestern country, embracing all the States from Ohio to Nebraska. He thinks, however, that it will not be able to pass east of the Alleghenies. Those who are at all conversant with the matter think that now is the time for stringent action looking toward its strict confinement to its original place of appearance. There can be but little doubt but that the Governor of Tennessee will act upon the counsel of Lamar, Young, Dr. Mitchell and other prominent Southern statesmen and doctors and call at once a special session to meet the exigencies of the case.

HARRY WHITE ON THE PRESIDENCY.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Congressman Harry White of Pennsylvania, arrived here yesterday. He said in conversation that when he went to the White House he should tell Mr. Hayes that the people had begun to talk of him for President again. "And do they?" was asked. "Certainly," he replied; "a big merchant of Pittsburgh told me on Wednesday that his re-election would be better than anything that has happened to this country for a great while; that it would settle Grant, Sherman, Blaine and all the rest of them. Hayes has been behaving so well and the country seemed to be so quiet and prosperous that a change was not desired. I find a good many people in Pennsylvania," added Mr. White, "who think like the Pittsburgh merchant." Speaking of Sherman Mr. White said: "Sherman stands much better than I thought. I think his name is regarded very favorably indeed. Grant," he said, "has had his boom, and that will probably be the end of it."

INVITING DISEASE.

Just as the season which develops fevers in Washington is beginning, and when flushing sewers and washing of streets and alleys is most needed, the District Commissioners have ordered the use of water by citizens for all such purposes, or even for saving shrubbery on their places, to be limited to fifteen minutes in all per day. As a consequence, the sewers are becoming foul in all directions and physicians are calling attention to the course of the Commissioners as endangering the public health. At the same time the Commissioners have nearly doubled the water rates without increasing the supply in the least, and are putting its use beyond the means of a large part of the poorer classes. The result of it all is that the Capital is now in a condition to invite disease, and this condition is daily growing worse.

BLAINE TIED UP IN MAINE.

Senator Blaine writes here that he will have to cancel his engagements for Ohio. It seems that the campaign in Maine promises to be very active on all sides, and the Republicans feel that they are far from being sure of a victory. The quarrels between the Republican leaders have not been adjusted, so that there still exists a lukewarmness among the disappointed. The succession to Hamlin in the Senate is the great bone of contention. Congressmen Frye and Reed and ex Congressmen Eugene Hale and Peters are candidates. Blaine is acting as a peacemaker. Another reason Blaine has for not going to Ohio is that General Ewing is his cousin, and there exists between them a warm personal friendship.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—It is given out at the Treasury Department that the public debt statement for this month will show an increase of probably six million dollars. This increase is attributed to the large amount paid out for arrearages of pensions.

THE PAYMENT OF PENSION ARREARAGES.

The Commissioner of Pensions says that he will be able to dispose of a much larger amount of business during the present than the last fiscal year. The prospective expenditures of the Government and the increase of available means, will from present appearances, enable the Secretary of the Treasury to place as occasion may require, a larger sum at his disposal for the payment of the arrears of pensions than heretofore. The advantage which these sums, paid throughout the country, has been to the people, is alluded to by the Commissioner as beyond appreciation by the general public. In the rural districts, he is informed by Representatives visiting here, the money has generally been put to some useful purpose, such as the improvement of farms or in the purchase of homes or relieving them from indebtedness, so that, however great the immediate inconvenience to the Treasury has been at times, the material interests of the country have been much benefitted. The money disbursed to pensioners in the cities, it seems from the reports, has not found such profitable and substantial investment. The Commissioner hopes to be able to dispose of the bulk of the arrears cases during the present year.

WAYNE MACVEAGH COULD, IF HE WOULD.

It is generally conceded that Hon. Wayne MacVeagh of Pennsylvania, could have the appointment as Minister to England if he would accept. In fact, there is good reason to believe that the position would be tendered him forthwith, if it were not known by both the President and Secretary Evarts that it would be as promptly declined. The President has great confidence in the ability and integrity of Mr. MacVeagh, and from all that can be learned, would be exceedingly gratified if the clamors of Pennsylvania for "recognition" at the hands of the Administration could be satisfied by sending to London a man of such high character. But as Mr. MacVeagh will not, under any circumstances, accept the English Mission, and the Administration is determined to recognize Pennsylvania's claims to something at least on a par with it, a way out of the difficulty is being discussed which gives fair promise of success. The proposition is to send Attorney General Devens to London, and to make MacVeagh Attorney General. Mr. MacVeagh, it is well known, is not admired, as a politicain, by Simon Cameron, who is his father-in-law, nor by the Young Senator, who is now the nominal head of the Cameron clan. His ways are not their ways, and they are not disposed, therefore, to see him advanced at their own expense. But it is believed that family pride would, in such a case as this, overcome all differences, and give to Mr. MacVeagh, in case of his nomination to a seat in the Cabinet, the hearty support of the Camerons and all the peculiar influences at their command. This project of sending General Devens to London and making MacVeagh his successor to the Cabinet is receiving so much attention at the hands of the Administration, that the country must be prepared to witness its consummation.

FALLING SHORT.

Coinage of standard silver dollars will this month fall between $500,000 and $700,000 short of the minimum amount fixed by law. The $2,000,000 monthly deficiency will be due to the fact that on the 1st of July the stock of silver bullion at the San Francisco and Carson City mints had been so much reduced there was nothing to commence work upon. Since then it has been impossible to procure bullion for those mints. Up to the 30th of June work was pushed forward continually at Philadelphia and New Orleans mints, so as to run the coinage up to $2,000,000, required for that month. The mint at Philadelphia will be run night and day during August to make up the deficiency.

DARK DEEDS.

A Colored Man's Brutal Assault on a Little Girl.

The Villain Pursued by a Mob, Defended by His Confederates and Escapes.

A brutal outrage was committed in the East End Wednesday evening, causing intense excitement among the natives residing out that way. About four o'clock last evening the bright little daughter of Mr. Wills, residing in Wilkinsburg, near the station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, proceeded to take a stroll in the yard. After walking about for some time she seated herself in the grape-arbor and quietly gazed at the surroundings, when she was approached by the colored servant, Thomas C. Freeman, who entered into conversation with her as he had frequently done before at the same spot. Suddenly without warning he seized the girl, and with his superior strength forced her to the ground. He then commenced his hellish work, threatening to kill her if she screamed. Terror-stricken and almost completely exhausted on account of the rough handling, the girl made no outcry. Having accomplished his devillish work, the black villain fled and concealed himself in another portion of the premises.

The girl after recovering from her terrible experience and fright, arose and proceeded towards East Liberty, and meeting Lieutenant Snyder told him all that had transpired. The Lieutenant at once started in search of the villain, while the girl returned to her home and related her experience to her mother and brother. The latter, W. H. Wills, then proceeded to East Liberty and instituted suit before Alderman Jonas Smith against Freeman for rape. Others soon heard of the affair and the excitement about the Alderman's office became intense. Threats of lynching were freely made and soon a mob was organized.

In less than an hour after the affair became known, at least twenty persons armed themselves with revolvers, clubs and all sorts of instruments, and volunteered to engage in the bloody work. The premises of Mr. Wills were first thoroughly searched, and as the mob were about to proceed further, they came across the black rascal. He proved a good runner, however, and soon was some distance beyond the pursuing party. Nearing Homewood, the members of the pursuing party in advance began closing the gap, and fearing that he would be overtaken, Freeman ran into a vacant house and called to a crowd of colored men to protect him. Without inquiring the cause of the excitement, the colored men rallied about their countryman and, taking a threatening attitude, defended him against the pursuing party. At one time it looked very much as if there was going to be a riot. Peace, however, prevailed, and the most prominent ones entered into an argument. Finally Freeman's defenders agreed to surrender him to a policeman, but not to the mob. Seeing no other way to capture their man the pursuers gave in and agreed to send a messenger to East Liberty for an officer. In the meantime, however, Freeman no doubt by the aid of his confederates, escaped by means of a rear door, which unluckily was left unprotected while negotiations for his hide were pending. Imagine the surprise of the pursuers. After thoroughly searching the vicinity for some time they left the place in disgust and returned to East Liberty.

Lieut. Snyder and another officer had in the meantime procured a buggy, and meeting the retreating party, was informed of what had transpired. He traced the villain to Sandy Creek, on the Allegheny Valley railroad, and there loseing track of him abandoned further search in that direction.

Freeman heretofore bore a good character and was well liked by the family of Mr. Wills and others with whom he came in contact. He is about five feet seven inches in height, stout and well built. He is somewhat darker than a mulatto and presents a rather respectable appearance.

Upon a medical examination being made, it was found the little girl was quite seriously injured. She is, however, doing well, and no serious results are anticipated. If we may judge from the threats made by the mob Freeman, had he been captured, would have been lynched, the fate he so well merits.

Dismissed for Hazing.

Among the names of the six cadets dismissed from West Point this week, as published in the New York *Herald*, is that of William C. Langfitt of Ohio. Young Langfitt was born and raised in Wellsburg, West Virginia, and belongs to a family in high social life in that town. His father, the late O. W. Langfitt, was a lawyer of much primise, and before the war represented his county in the Virginia Legislature several sessions. Campbell Langfitt, some two or three years ago removed to Ohio, and shortly after received the appointment as a cadet at West Point, from which he with others, was dismissed last Monday for "hazing." While such a penalty is looked upon as probably a little too severe, yet it seems that the pleasant pastime of deviling the life out of an innocent "plebe" had to be stopped, and the Government took this means to do it.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

A. E. Baker's residence and contents, at Townville, in Crawford county, were entirely consumed by fire early Monday morning. It is supposed to be incendiarism. Loss, $1,200; insured $500.

Fred. C. Plumer, at one time a prominent oil operator throughout the lower oil field, died Tuesday morning of consumption, at the residence of his brother, Geo. W. Plumer, in Franklin.

Neal Crumrine, of West Bethlehem township, Washington county, was terribly gored by a steer the other day. The infuriated animal drove one of his horns into Mr. C.'s neck; tearing the muscles and laying bear the jugular vain. Mr. C. will probably recover.

R. P. Steward, of Corry, the other day blew out his brains with a shotgun. He laid down on a lounge and fired off the gun by touching the trigger with the toe of his foot. Steward was a single man, about twenty-nine years of age, and a member of one of the most respected and influential families of Corry, though he himself was a confirmed inebriate.

Arrangements have been made for beginning the Loyalhanna camp meeting, near Latrobe, August 14th. It will continue until the 26th. The ground has been put in splendid condition. Among other improvements of this year has been the erection of a large ice-house, which is filled with pure ice from the Loyalhanna river. The reservoir has been changed from a fifty to a two-hundred-barrel one, thus securing against the possibility of a scarcity of water. Excursion tickets will be issued by the Pennsylvania railroad from August 12th to 28th. All freight will be carried at half rates, and all trains will stop at Soxman's.

Dr. O'Keefe's Camphor Pills, for Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cramps, Colic, Nausea, Vomiting and sudden diarrhoea, from drinking cold water, sudden changes of weather, eating ice cream, &c., 25 cents at Druggists. jy1-53&41W

RUPTURE.

I will apply a good strong Truss for Two Dollars.

DR. KEYSER, 240 Penn Avenue, Opposite Christ's Church.

no18:eod&W

DIED.

O'DONNELL—On Wednesday, July 30, 1879, at 7 o'clock A. M., JOHN J. O'DONNELL, son of John J. and Catherine O'Donnell, aged two years, ten months and thirteen days.

DITTIG—On Tuesday evening, July 29, 1879, at 9:12 o'clock, LILLIE MAY, infant child of Herman and Leuretta Dittig, aged two months and twenty one days.

FORSYTH—On Tuesday, July 29, 1879, at 3:30 P. M., JOHN FORSYTH, in the seventy second year of his age.

GREEN—On Wednesday, July 23, 1879, at 2½ o'clock, WILLIE H., only son of William and Harriet A. Green, aged eighteen years, eight months and twenty-three days.

MARSHALL—On Thursday, July 24, 1879, at 4:30 A. M., MARION MARSHALL, youngest daughter of Robert and Elizabeth M. Marshall.

SHEA—On Friday morning, July 25, 1878, at 12:30, JOHN SHEA, in the fifty-sixth year of his age.

MURDOCK—On Thursday evening, July 24, 1879, at the residence of his uncle, Jacob Huldel 86 River avenue, Allegheny City, ROBERT E. MURDOCK, in the twenty-third year of his age.

STEWART—At Denver, Colorado, on Monday, July 21, 1879, at 3 o'clock P. M., JOHN STEWART, in the fiftieth year of his age.

NORTON—On Friday morning, July 25, 1879, at 1:45, JAMES NORTON, son of Henry and Bridget Norton, in the sixteenth year of his age.

THORN—Suddenly, on Friday evening, July 25, 1879, at 5 o'clock, JAMES THORN, in his sixty ninth year.

FLEMING—On Sabbath morning, July 27, 1879, at 12:15 o'clock, ROBERT FLEMING, in the eighty seventh year of his age.

KERNAN—On Sunday, July 27, 1879, at 8 A. M., at her residence, No. 70 Wylie avenue, Mrs. SARAH J. KERNAN, in the forty-ninth year of her age.

GILSON—At one o'clock A. M., Monday, July 28, 1879, of Boyd C. GILSON, in the eighty-first year of his age.

HARMER—At the residence of her grandparent, H. G. Sale, Sunday, July 28, MARY LIPPINCOTT, infant daughter of G. W. and Jennie Harper, of Philadelphia.

NORTHWOOD—On Sunday evening, July 27, 1879, at 7:30 P. M., MARIA, wife of Hugh Northwood, in the sixty-second year of her age.

DALZELL—At Atlantic City, N. J., July 27, 1879, JAMES DALZELL, in his eighth year.

THOMPSON—On Sunday morning, July 27, 1879, at 5:50 o'clock, Mrs. JANE THOMPSON, in the seventy-fourth year of her age, relict of George Thompson, deceased, and mother of Mrs. Thomas Byrnes.

EASTON—On Friday, July 25, 1879, at 6:40 P. M., Rev. JOHN S. EASTON, D. D.,

GAGGING WOLFE.

How Chairman Hall, Kemble's Attorney, Fought to Save his Client.

A Little Gag Law in the Republican State Convention.

(Official Report in Harrisburg Telegraph.)

Mr. Wolfe of Union, offered a resolution, which was sent to the clerk's desk. The chairman took the paper from the clerk and looked it over.

The Chairman. The resolution is perfectly competent. It must be referred, by resolution just adopted, to the proper committee. It is so referred.

Mr. Wolfe. I would like to hear the resolution read.

The Chairman. You offered the resolution and know what it is.

Mr. Wolfe. I call for the reading of the resolution.

The Chairman. It doesn't make any difference, sir, whether you do or not. [Applause.] The clerk will refer that paper to the proper committee when it is announced.

Mr. Wolfe. I wish to know whether I am under a misapprehension. I understand—

The Chairman. The gentleman is out of order. The gentleman knows so from his parliamentary experience.

Mr. Wolfe. I rise for information.

The Chairman. What is it that the gentleman desires to know?

Mr. Wolfe. I desire to know what the resolution passed provides for; I understand that all——

The Chairman. It will be read, but the gentleman cannot make a speech upon the subject. A speech is not in order.

Mr. Wolfe. The reading is all I am asking for, sir.

The resolution passed for referring of resolutions without debate was read by the clerk.

The Chairman. The gentleman's resolution is already referred.

Mr. Wolfe. I rise to a point of order. The point of order is that the resolution adopted by this convention does not preclude the reading of a resolution, and that a resolution is not before this body until read.

The Chairman. The gentleman is not in order, and the Chair will not entertain the gentleman's point of order.

Mr. Wolfe. I appeal from the decision of the chairman of this convention.

The Chairman. There is no appeal on a point of order not properly made.

Mr. Wolfe. I do not wish anything not proper and right, but—

The Chairman. The Chair will treat the gentleman from Union just as he would treat any other member of this body, but the gentleman cannot override parliamentary law.

Mr. Wolfe. I state distinctly that I do not wish to do anything of that kind; but I understand that anything the Convention has adopted does not preclude the reading of the resolution, and that the resolution is not before this Convention until it is read; that the rules of the House of Representatives provide for a second reading of the body of the resolution, and that the resolution is not before this body until then.

The Chairman. I have decided according to parliamentary law, and the gentleman is out of order.

Mr. Wolfe. I appeal from the decision of the Chair.

The Chairman. The gentleman will take his seat.

Mr. Wolfe. I will when accorded my rights and the reading takes place according to parliamentary law.

A voice. "Sit down."

Mr. Wolfe. I will not sit down when I am right.

A Delegate. I move to go into permanent organization.

Mr. Wolfe. I appeal from the decision of the Chair.

A voice. "Sit down."

Mr. Wolfe. I shall not sit down.

A voice. "We'll sit down on you, if you don't." [A laugh.]

Mr. Wolfe. I am willing to abide by the rules, and I am going to abide by them, and consequently I appeal from the decision of the Chair.

Several voices. "Mr. Chairman."

The Chairman. Gentlemen will all take their seats. The gentleman on my left (referring to delegate on permanent organization) made a motion.

Mr. Wolfe. I appeal from the decision of the Chair. I demand my constitutional rights.

A voice. "Go out if you don't like it."

Mr. Wolfe. I am willing to fight it out and stay here.

The Chairman. The gentleman is not in the House of Representatives, and will take his seat.

Mr. Wolfe. I am in order, according to the rules of this convention.

Mr. Cooper of Delaware county. If the Chair will permit I would suggest that he has misapprehended the rules of the House.

The Chairman. I would respectfully say that I have not.

Mr. Cooper. The resolution just adopted provides that this convention shall be governed by the rules of the House of Representatives.

The Chairman. I understand that.

Mr. Cooper. The rules of the House of Representatives—and the gentleman has not been here for so long a time that I think that will account for his forgetfulness—

The Chairman. Oh, no; I haven't forgotten them already.

Mr. Cooper. The rule says that a resolution shall be read, and action had when it is twice read. That is the decision of the House of Representatives. When once read it is before the House, and under the rule, if there is objection to it, it is the Speaker's duty to refer it. Then i can only be read once.

Mr. Wolfe. I submit to that.

Mr. Cooper. The gentleman is mistaken when he said it has to be twice read.

The Chairman. The Chair has not forgotten. You adopted a resolution offered by the gentleman from West Chester, Colonel Hooten. It expressly stated that upon resolutions there shall be no debate. The reading of a resolution is debate—as much debate as anything. I have ruled, and will not hear anything offered on that subject.

Mr. Wolfe. Under the rules of the House of Representatives, which we have just adopted, I most respectfully appeal from the decision of the Chair and ask for an opportunity to reduce my appeal to writing, in accordance with the rules.

The Chairman. The gentleman is not in order.

Mr. Wolfe. I know I am in order. I am willing to take the responsibility here and I insist upon having what is right.

The Chairman. The Chair must be respected.

A Delegate. I understand the gentleman is not in order.

Mr. Wolfe. I appeal from the decision of the Chair, and I must be heard under our parliamentary rules.

Mr. Cooper. I would like to have this made straight—there is only a little misapprehension.

Mr. Wolfe. It is a matter of right.

Mr. Cooper. It is a matter of right, and this began under a misapprehension on the part of the Chair.

The Chairman. There is no misapprehension on the part of the Chair. The reading of the resolution is debate, so far as it goes.

Mr. Barrett of Lycoming. I desire to ask the Chair if the resolution of the gentleman from West Chester requires that all resolutions presented be disposed of as under the rules governing the House of Representatives?

The Chairman. Yes, sir.

Mr. Barrett. Then I desire that this convention should be governed by these rules. Let us transact our business in order to accomplish that. I do not desire to see anybody gagged in this convention. [Applause.] The proper action is to read this resolution and then refer it to the committee, without debate, to take action on it. [Applause.]

Mr. Wolfe. I appeal——

The Chairman. The gentleman is not in order.

Mr. Wolfe. I appeal from the decision.

The Chairman. The gentleman will take his seat—I am the chairman of this convention.

Mr. Wolfe. I appeal from the decision and I have that right.

The Chairman. The gentleman is not in in order.

Mr. Wolfe. I appeal from the decision of the ruling of the Chair, then, that I am not in order. I hold that I have not transgressed any rule.

Mr. Cooper. I move that the resolution be read.

The Chairman. The motion of the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. Cooper) brings the subject legitimately before the convention, because this body can do anything it pleases, except stop the gentleman from Union.

The motion of Mr. Cooper was carried amid applause, the resolution was recalled from committee, read and again referred.

BOLD BEN BUTLER.

He Will Continue His Hunt for the Governorship,

And Run as an Independent Candidate on State Issues.

BOSTON, MASS., July 25.—General Butler has addressed the following letter to R. G. Usher, in response to the request that he be a candidate for Gubernatorial honors at the coming election:

BOSTON, MASS., July 19, 1879.—DEAR SIR: I have yours inclosing a call of my friends to continue in my candidacy for the office of Governor. If those who asked me to be such a candidate and supported me at the polls for that position have not changed their minds upon that subject, I will reply that I have not changed mine. It will be agreed by all that our candidature last year did the State very considerable service in directing the attention of the people of the Commonwealth of all parties to the necessity of reformatory changes in the administration of its Government. If the universal desire in that behalf has not been gratified, I am willing to do what I can myself or cause others to do to bring back the Government of the Commonwealth to the efficiency, economy and justice to the people of all classes which characterized the earlier days of the Republic. I am, my dear sir, very truly your friend and servant, BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

HE IS TO MAKE AN INDEPENDENT CANVASS.

(Special to Philadelphia Times.)

Ben Butler is out in a letter. He means to give the State another shaking up this fall. In other words, he is going to try his luck at running for Governor. It has been known for a long time that such was his intention. Indeed, after his defeat of last year a day had not passed before he began laying his plans for the next campaign. No one who has followed Butler's devious ways thought for an instant that he would stay buried. He is the most persistent politician in this country, and defeat only makes him the bolder. The whole thing has come to a head at last, and Butler has again nominated himself. He has done with trying to capture the Republican or Democratic Conventions beforehand, and prefers a convention of his down. The way he has taken to nominate himself this year is this: Roland G. Usher, ex-United States Marshal, writes him a letter telling him that his friends all over the State request him to allow his name to be used. Butler writes a reply saying that he is willing. The next point is to hold a convention, which is set down for September 2d. Delegates will be chosen by Butler's friends and sent to Worcester and the doughty General will be nominated with a rush. He is going to try the plan this year of running a convention of his own, just by way of variety. In the meantime Butler clubs will be formed all over the State and Butler's money will be poured out lavishly.

The coming campaign is undoubtedly going to be the liveliest and bitterest that the old Bay State has ever known. Butler will leave no stone unturned to win. His campaign will be much the same as that of last year. He will attack extravagance principally, and demand a radical reform in the State administration. He will make a great point, too, on bull-dozing, claiming that he was defeated last fall through the means taken by the manufacturers to intimidate their employes. He will promise all the workingmen protection, and tell them that if a mill proprietor dares to discharge them for voting in the manner they wish to come to him and he will see that justice is accorded them.

It is too early yet to figure out the chances of the campaign. Butler last year polled 110,000 votes, and he counts on that number to begin on. He will probably carry Boston and most of the manufacturing cities, but it is the back counties that always defeat him. He will undoubtedly gain some votes through the persistent efforts of his agents to keep before the people the fact that voters were intimidated, but others will desert him because they are tired of the old man. To any other man so many defeats would settle his claims at once; but to Butler all things are possible. One thing is certain. We shall have the bitterest time ever known in Massachusetts.

THE KHEDIVE'S HAREM.

Embarkation of the Ladies Who Accompany Ismail in Exile.

(From an Alexandria Letter.)

Most of the ladies wore suitable traveling European costumes, with light and elegant veils, or apologies for "yashmahs;" but the servants of different grades wore the tarha and khatara of the ordinary make. The styles of beauty were as varied as the toilettes. Some of the ladies had hair and complexion as fair as those of English women. Others were of the Spanish type, with black hair and eyes. Except among the servants, none seemed over twenty-five years of age; but there pervaded them all a listless and vacant look, as of beings with no occupation or aim in life. All the morning there was an incessant hurrying to and fro of boats with baggage and household goods, until at 2 P. M. another special train arrived with the second and larger portion of the harem. In this I counted nine barges or boats between the shore and the yacht, each containing from six to eight women. Perhaps some of these did not go on in the ship, but were friends who asterward returned to Cairo, and many were merely "helps," in whom beauty was conspicuous by its absence. Then came Ismail Pasha's three lawful wives. The fourth, the mother of Prince Tewfik, the present Viceroy, remains at Cairo, near her son. The scenes at Cairo railway station between those members of the harem who were going and those who were staying behind are said to have been heartrending and it was with much difficulty the train conld be started. Although their life is one of seclusion and confinement they are accustomed to every comfort, and I doubt if at Cairo any of the harem had the least idea of their future residence; all they knew was they were leaving their friends and surroundings to be landed in some strange country across the sea.

Honored and Blessed.

When a board of eminent physicians and chemists announced the discovery that by combining some well known valuable remedies, the most wonderful medicine was produced, which would cure such a wide range of diseases that most all other remedies could be dispensed with, many were sceptical, but proof of its merits by actual trial has dispelled all doubt, and to-day the discoverers of that *great medicine*, Hop Bitters, are honored and blessed by all as benefactors. 27.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POND'S EXTRACT.

THE GREAT VEGETABLE
PAIN DESTROYER AND SPECIFIC FOR INFLAMMATION AND HEMORRHAGES.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the **Extract.** Our **Plaster** is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbago, Pains in Back or Side, &c. **Pond's Extract Ointment** (50 cents) for use when removal of clothing is inconvenient, is a great help in relieving inflammatory cases.

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Lungs Stomach, Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped. Our **Nasal Syringes** (25 cents) **and Inhalers** (50 cents) are great aids in arresting internal bleeding.

Diphtheria and Sore Throat. Use the **Extract** promptly. It is a sure cure. Delay is dangerous.

Catarrh. The **Extract** is the only specific for this disease. Cold in Head, &c. Our **"Catarrh Cure,"** specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative properties of the **Extract;** our **Nasal Syringe** is invaluable for use in Catarrhal affections, is simple and inexpensive.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains & Bruises. It is healing, cooling and cleansing. Use our **Ointment** in connection with the **Extract;** it will aid in healing, softening and in keeping out the air.

Burns and Scalds. For allaying heat and pain it is unrivaled, and should be kept in every family, ready for use in case of accidents. A dressing of our **Ointment** will aid in healing and prevent scars.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without pain.

Earache, Toothache, and Faceache. When the **Extract** is used according to directions, its effect is simply wonderful.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching, it is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. **Pond's Extract Medicated Paper** for closet use, is a preventive against Chafing and Piles. Our **Ointment** is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

For Broken Breast & Sore Nipples. The **Extract** is so cleanly and efficacious that mothers who have once used it will never be without it. Our **Ointment** is the best emollient that can be applied.

Female Complaints. No physician need be called in for the majority of female diseases if the **Extract** is used. Full directions accompany each bottle.

CAUTION.

Pond's Extract Has been imitated, the words **"Pond's Extract"** blown in the glass, and our trade-mark on surrounding wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having **Pond's Extract.** Take no other preparation. IT IS NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

Price of Pond's Extract, Toilet Articles and Specialties.

POND'S EXTRACT.....	50c, $1 00 and $1 75	Toilet Cream.....	$1 00
Catarrh Cure.....	75	Dentifrice.....	50
Plaster.....	25	Lip Salve.....	25
Inhaler.....	50	Toilet Soap (3 cakes)	50
Nasal Syringe...	25	Ointment.....	50
Medicated Paper	15		

PREPARED ONLY BY
POND'S EXTRACT CO.,
New York and London.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
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POND'S EXTRACT,
Wholesale and retail, at Jos. Fleming's Drug Store, **84** Market Street. Sent by mail upon receipt of **$1.**

THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
Celebrated American
WORM SPECIFIC
OR
VERMIFUGE.
SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,
DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE
will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY

in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

—:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S
LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

$10 TO $25 PER DAY to Farmers' Sons and other energetic young men to sell an article as STAPLE as COFFEE, to Farmers and others in their own neighborhoods. Particulars Free. Address—THE CENTENNIAL CO., St Louis, Mo. nov18:1yW

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STILL AT THE FRONT!

J. H. JOHNSTON,
Great Western Gun Works,
169 SMITHFIELD STREET.

SUMMER SPORTS!

ARCHERY A full line of Improved Patent Folding Bows, Arrows, Targets, Quivers, &c., at VERY LOW PRICES.

GLASS BALLS AND TRAPS.
All the best Traps in use, and Rough Glass and Feather Balls, at prices that defy competition.

PARLOR AND TARGET RIFLES.
TENTS, HAMMOCKS.

FISHING TACKLE.
A splendid assortment of Rods, Lines, Flies, Hooks, Snoods, Bait, Seines, Nets and other fine Tackle.

GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS.
ALL THE LATE STYLES of Breech Loading Double and Single Breech Loading Shot Guns Winchester, Remington, Stern's, Wesson, and the French Flobert Rifles. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Shells, Cartridges, and Smith and Wesson, Colt and other makes of Revolvers, from $1 to $25 each. Price Lists sent free. Call at the old stand. J. H. JOHNSTON,
69 Smithfield street.

N. B.—Guns and Revolvers repaired. Guns and Tents for hire. We aim to keep everything in the sporting line, and will sell at bottom prices. my12:ADdW

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Skillfully Treated for a Radical Cure with the most approved mechanical appliances, at

McGUIRE'S
Truss and Bandage Establishment,
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A large assortment of Shoulder Braces, Abdominal and Pile Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps, Anklets, Belts, Suspensories, &c., constantly in stock at the lowest prices. Private apartments with experienced assistants in charge. Examination free. Send for rules for measurement, prices, &c. Remember name and number, avoiding inexperienced catch-penny humbugs. Open Daily, 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., Sunday, from 2 to 6 P. M. jy7:ENAWTf-AD-R

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Satin Edge Collarette, per doz	12c
Satin Edge Ruching, per yard	15c
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Black Lace Barb	35c
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Ivory and Party Fans	$1 00 to $5 00
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Men's British Half Hose, Regular Made	15c
6 White Neck Ties for	20c

Hosiery, Embroidery, Notions, Fancy Goods, at Very Low Prices.

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Agent for the Eighmie Shirt, best fitting and wearing Shirt in the world,
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FLESH EATEN OFF!

Messrs. Ralston & Son, of Indiana Station, report, for the benefit of those suffering with BOILS, PIMPLES, SCROFULA, SORE EYES, and all Blood diseases, that they can be cured by the use of Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher. A friend of ours was cured of Scrofula that had been coming on for five years. The flesh was EATEN OFF HER ARM, so that you could see the sinews working. The new flesh is now growing on rapidly. LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER is sold by all druggists. apl9:eowW

AYER'S
Cherry Pectoral.

In the whole history of medicine no preparation has ever performed such marvelous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long-continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use in the throat and lung disorders of children, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and effects, Physicians use the CHERRY PECTORAL extensively in their practice, and Clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its remedial effects, and will always cure where cures are possible. FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. mh27:1wW1

DR. S. J. HAYES,
DENTIST,
No. 255, PENN AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.
N. B.—Call or write and make your engagements previous to coming to have your work done, as my time is usually engaged in advance. jy4:1ydW

WANTED—INFORMATION OF THE whereabouts of CARL DOERR-WAECHTER, from Sulzfeld, near Eppingen, Baden, formerly at Plummer, Venango county, Pa., and of CHRISTIAN SCHAUMEYER, formerly at Sandy Creek, Allegheny county, Pa. MAX SCHAMBERG, Consul, &c., 131 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—BY HALLER, BECK & CO., corner Western and Beaver avenues, Allegheny City, Pa., 10,000 bushels bitter salt for fertilizing purposes; also, patent coiled barrel hoops, 1¾ and 2 inch, by the thousand or car load; barrel staves, suitable for sugar, apple and glass barrels; barrel heading, 15, 17¾ and 18 inches, at lowest cash price. je30:1mdxW

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF SECOND-HAND Boilers in good order, ranging from 24 to 48 inches diameter and from 10 to 28 feet double flued and cylinder. Boiler Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Also a large stock of new boilers on hand. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, No. 12 Water street. apl4:1dW R. MUNHOE

$72 A WEEK, $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. my24:1yW

FREE NEW and Scientific cure for Nervous Debility, without Medicine, from whatever cause. Mailed free. *Electro Chemical Pad Co.*, P. O. box 3329, N. Y. mh22:1tW

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the world; one sample *free*. Address J. Bronson, Detroit, Mich. se7:wly

$66 a week in your own town. Towns and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. my24:1yW

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. my3:W1y

$77 a month and expenses guaranteed to Agents. Outfit free. SHAW & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE. fe11yr-W

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"MUST BE SOLD,"
A Full Line of Summer
BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS,
Low Walking Shoes and Slippers,
AT
C. D. SIMEN'S.

Infants' Newport Kid Button	2 to 5	50c	
Children's " " "	4 to 7	65c	
" Goat Ankle Ties	7 to 10	65c	
" Kid Newport Ties	7 to 10	85c	
" Peb Newport Button	7 to 10	85c	
Misses' Peb. Goat Slippers	11 to 2	75c	
" Grain Slippers	11 to 2	65c	
Children's Grain Button Shoes	7 to 10	85c	
Misses' " "	11 to 2	$1 00	
Ladies' Lasting Slippers	3 to 8	50c	
" Kid Slippers	2 to 7	75c	
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" Peb. Goat Ties		1 00	
" " Button		1 00	
" Lasting Lace and Cong. Gaiters		1 00	
" Peb. Goat Button Shoes		1 50	
" Kid Button Shoes		2 00	
" French Kid Button Shoes		3 25	
" Peb. Goat Side Lace		1 50	
" " High Lace Shoes		1 50	
" Bright Grain Lace Shoes		1 00	
" Peb. and Kid Foxed Button Gaiters		$1 00 and	1 25
" Lasting Kid Foxed Button Gaiters			1 50
Boys' and Youths' Gaiters			1 00
" B. Calf Sewed Button Shoes			1 50
Men's Working Shoes		85c and	1 00
" Seamless Plough Shoes			1 25
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" Fine Calf and Mor. Low Shoes		$2 &	2 50
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" Fine Calf Button Shoes,		$2 50 and	3 00
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And many odd lots and sizes at and below cost.

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mh1:SMW-btW

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MANUFACTURERS OF THE
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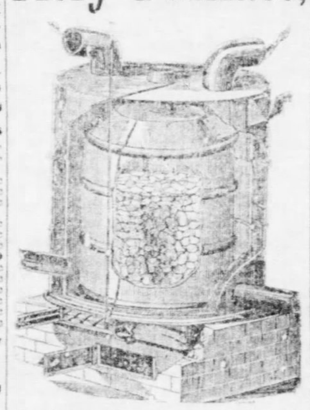

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NEW IMPROVED
BOSTON RANGE.
The Cheapest and Best and Most Popular Range in the Market. Also Manufacturers of the
CONFIDENCE AND COLUMBIA
COOK STOVES!
PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES.
LAUNDRY STOVES.
Fine Grate Fronts and Fenders.
Sliding Shaker Grate, Old's Patent.
Agitating Grates, Larkins' Patent.
Marbleized Cast Iron Mantels
206 AND 208
Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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This is to say that
JOHN KALBFELLS'
Central Shoe House
Is still here, and offering only good
BOOTS & SHOES
At prices that defy competition.
A few of our prices will convince that we mean what we say:
Children's Shoes, from 8 to 12, at 60c up.
Misses' Shoes, 12 to 2, 75c up.
Ladies' Shoes, from 3 to 7, 90c up.
Men's Working Shoes, 6 to 11, 90c up.
Men's Hob Nail Brogans, 6 to 11, $1 25 up.
Men's B Calf Low Shoes, $1 25 up.
Men's B Calf Button Shoes, 6 to 11, $1 75 up.
Men's Genuine Calf Boots, 6 to 10, $2 up.
And many other Special Bargains too numerous to mention. Call and convince yourself, at
188 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues,
es&W1f PITTSBURGH, PA.

$100 INVESTED, EARNED **$1,358**
Profit in 13 days, on a recent turn of the market, by the new system of privilege time options for operating stocks in Wall St. Larger or smaller investments pay proportionately as well or better, by the positive rules for "safety and success," on which this system is based. It is worthy the closest investigation of all who desire to make money more rapidly and securely than by any method of stock operations hitherto known. Full explanation and much valuable financial information on application to Messrs. ITHAMAR DIBBELL & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 19 Broad St., N. Y. City.
jy6 TTS&W1m

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Pennsylvania Female College,
EAST END, PITTSBURGH.
A first-class College for women. Educational standard high. Advantages complete. Most delightful situation in the whole country. Terms quite moderate. Opens SEPTEMBER 10TH.
Address MISS HELEN E. PELLETREAU,
jy23:wsa.W2m Acting President.

FARM GRIST MILLS AND CORN-SHELLERS. Over 25,000 Now In Use. Every machine guarantee to give satisfaction, or no pay. Price of mills, $12; Sheilers, $5. Every Farmer should have them. Send for illustrated circulars and terms to agents. Address—
jy5:1yW) LIVINGSTON & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. my24:1yW

POLITICAL.

FOR CORONER.
J. G. ROLSHOUSE,
OF McCANDLESS TOWNSHIP.
Subject to decision of Democratic County Convention. my20,d&Wte

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
N. R. WHISTON,
THIRD WARD, ALLEGHENY.
Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. jy1eto

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A CARD.—TO ALL WHO are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.
no25:eod&Wno30-1y

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience o over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain, or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Disease of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

DR. WHITTIER, 302 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to afford reliable special treatment in all private diseases, SPERMATORRHŒA, or SEMINAL WEAKNESS and IMPOTENCY, LOSS OF SEXUAL VIGOR, caused by abuses or indiscretion, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF THE MIND AND BODY, &c.; also, GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURE, URINARY COMPLAINTS and SYPHILIS (all forms), are perfectly cured, and blood poisons eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate, as diploma at office shows. A life-time experience and his purest medicines cure thousands of cases after others fail. Consultation and correspondence private and free; pamphlet for stamp; call or write.
Office Hours—9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 1 only.
MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE, 144 pages, illustrated—a book for private, careful reading. Price 25 cents.

UPON THE WILL OF ROBERT JOHNSTON, Sr., deceased, late of Upper St. Clair township, letters testamentary have been issued to me as executor, to whom all persons having claims against the estate are notified to present them without delay, and to whom all debts due the estate must be paid. ROBERT JOHNSTON, Executor.
jy21:6tW Upper St. Clair P. O.

ESTATE OF COL. ALEXR. Carnahan, deceased.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the will of Colonel Alexander Carnahan, late of Union township, Allegheny county, Pa., have been granted to the undersigned executors named in said will. All persons indebted to said estate will please make payment, and all having claims will present them, without delay, to the undersigned.
GEORGE S. CARNAHAN,
Union township, Allegheny county.
DAVID T. CARNAHAN,
Oil City, Pa.
R. B. CARNAHAN,
Pittsburgh, Executors.
160 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Executors.
July 15, 1879. jy15-11d jy19:6tW

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the Association styled the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Sharpsburg that application will be made in three months hereafter for letters patent incorporating said Association. The name and style shall be "The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Sharpsburg;" the location shall be at Sharpsburg, Allegheny county, Pa. The specific object of the Association corporate is to transact banking business. The capital stock shall be fifty thousand dollars, this notice given and application to be made under Act of Assembly of May 13, 1876.
THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK OF SHARPSBURG.
JULY 19, 1879. jy19:3mW

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THE OHIO CANVASS.

General Tom Ewing's Opening Speech of the Campaign.

Exposure of False Pretenses of the Republican Party,

As to Economy, Specie Resumption and Free Elections.

A Masterly Argument on the Questions of the Day.

(Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.)

LANCASTER, OHIO, July 24.—General Ewing had an enthusiastic reception at his old home in this place to-day, and in the evening addressed a large meeting of the Democracy and citizens generally of Fairfield county. At the outset of his speech he claimed that the Republicans and Democrats of Ohio reflect the average sentiment of the two parties in the country; and that the struggle in the State was therefore between the dominating ideas of the two great opposing parties on the uppermost questions of the day.

GEN. EWING then addressed himself to the claim of the Republican party that they have administered the Government economically, reduced the interest on the public debt and established specie payments. It was on this claim, he said, they demand a new lease of power as a public benefactor. He then spoke as follows:

REPUBLICAN ECONOMY.

Let us see which of the two great parties is most entitled to credit for economy in public expenditures. The Democracy for four years past has held the House of Representatives, which controls the appropriations of public money; and in that time the appropriations for the expenses of the Government, *exclusive of interest on the public debt*, have been $604 619,000. For the four years preceding, during which the Republican party controlled appropriations, the same expenses amounted to $699,339,000; so that the control of one branch of Congress by the Democracy for these four years has saved the people $84,-720,000, being an average of over $21,000,-000 a year. Since June 30th, 1866, the people have paid $4,311,000,000 in Federal taxes, and out of that vast sum but $528,-000,000 have been applied to the principal of the public debt. If the Republicans had been as economical during the nine years preceding 1875 as the Democrats have forced them to be since then, the public debt would have been reduced three hundred and forty-five millions more, without imposing one dollar of additional taxes on the people. The twenty-one millions a year saved since 1875 by the Democratic House have been saved in spite of the most vehement and determined resistance of the administration and the Senate; and it never would have been saved at all had not the people at last disregarded the howls about the alleged treasonable purposes of the Democracy which have formed the campaign arguments of the Republicans since the war.

We have here an illustration, fellow citizens, of the necessity of frequent changes of administration. Reform of extravagance and abuses can only be secured by such changes. In the flush times of Grant and Boss Shepherd, the Hon. Proctor Knott asked leave to introduce a bill to pay salaries to the cast iron boys, which are the hitching posts along the avenues, saying they were the only fellows in the District not salaried! The constant tendency of every branch and twig and leaflet of the public service is toward growth of patronage and power. Every subordinate finds need for some subordinate under him, every division is struggling to become a bureau, every bureau to be a department. This tendency, stimulated by the enormous revenues of the Government during the prosperous times following the war, unchecked by formidable opposition, encouraged by the desire of the Republican party to magnify the General Government which it seemed to hold under a lease for ninety-nine years, renewable forever, has been only, in part, arrested by the election of a Democratic Congress. Neither the House nor the Senate can enforce thorough economy in the public service in opposition to the Executive Departments, and a complete change of administration is therefore indispensable to cut down public expenditures to the limits of economical efficiency. The annual expenses of the Federal Government in 1877, for all purposes *except public debt and pensions*, were $114,000,000—nearly twice as great as for the year 1860, when they were but $59,000,000. It is true the population of the country increased in that seventeen years nearly fifty per cent.; but admitting (which is not the fact) that the expenses of the Government must increase in the ratio of increase of population, those expenses for 1877 were $27,000,000 greater than they should have been in the ratio of the expenses in 1860, and this, too, after the Democratic Congress had made every reduction which the heads of departments could be driven to. A change of administration will demonstrate that a further very large reduction can be made to the relief of taxpayers and the purification of the public service.

REPUBLICAN FUNDING—ITS COST—THE DEBT INCREASED.

Mr. Sherman claims great credit for having successfully funded $847,000,000 of the public debt into five, four and a half, and four per cent. bonds since March 4th, 1877; reducing the interest paid by the Government about $10,000,000 a year. It appears, however, by the finance report, that the interest on the public debt paid in 1877 was $97,124,000, and last year $102,500,000, and this year $105,000,000. In other words, in 1878 and 1879 over thirteen millions more of interest on the debt has been paid than when Mr. Sherman took charge of the funding operation. That large sum is what the operation cost. It is made up of bonuses in the shape of double interest, and of commissions paid to the syndicate. Meantime Mr. Sherman has increased the *principal* of the bonded debt $86,000,000. It will take the savings of interest by refunding for eight or ten years to pay off this increased bonded debt, and the bonuses and double interest, and get even on the entire operation.

Why have American capitalists bought the four per cent. bonds? It is because they are practically six and a half per cent. bonds, being exempt from about two and a half per cent. of taxes which other property pays, and because the industries of the country have been so broken down that capital had better get six and a half per cent., assured by the Government, than risk an investment in almost any industrial pursuit. Is it a great achievement to have industries perish for want of money, in order that it may go into untaxed Government bonds? I admit the desirability of having our debt held at home, so far as prosperous business leaves a surplus for investment; but the readiness with which hundreds of millions of money, heretofore employed in industrial pursuits, has been turned into these bonds, is only a symptom of the industrial congestion which has drawn the life blood of business from the extremities to the heart, and refuses to send it back to give life and strength to the body. Suppose Mithoff and Whiley here at Lancaster, should close their shops and turn out of employment several hundred men and invest their capital in untaxable bonds. Would you feel that to be an evidence of public prosperity? Would you throw up your hats for Mr. Sherman and his funding scheme? Yet this is just what has been done all over the United States. Silent mills, fireless furnaces, scanty wages, want of work, swarms of tramps, all attest the success of Mr. Sherman in so shrinking and diminishing the business of the country, the wages of working men, and the profits of capitalists engaged in productive industry, that money, accumulating in hordes and fearful of all other investments, was eager to take the six and a half per cent. of interest and exemption offered by thn Government, rather than embark on the dead sea of industry. I venture to say that the people of the United States have lost in aggregate wealth in the past five years, through the prostration of industries brought about by the Republican finance policy, three or four hundred times more than the nominal annual saving of interest which Mr. Sherman will accomplish by his boasted funding.

Furthermore, fellow-citizens, I assert, and am able to prove, that after all of the forty-three hundred millions of taxes paid by the people since 1866; after the nominal reduction of the public debt, five hundred and twenty-eight millions; and after the refunding so far accomplished, the public debt of the United States to-day is a far greater effective burden on the people than it was before the first dollar of it was paid. Measure it by the things which have to be sold to pay it—by pork, corn, wheat, beef, horses, labor. It takes fifty per cent. more of labor or land or products to pay the interest to-day than it took five years ago.

How is the country benefited by a nominal reduction of ten millions of interest, when the reduction has been accomplished only by adding fifty per cent. to the amount of labor or property which it takes to pay it?

GOLD PRICES FOR LABOR AND PRODUCTS TO PAY INFLATION DEBTS AND TAXES.

The next great achievement of the Republican party has been the accomplishment of gold resumption.

Do you recollect, my friends, what Mr. Sherman promised you a year ago here on Wheeling street as the result of resumption? That gold would flow out in circulation, and that we would have a fuller volume of money actually current, and consequently a general restoration of prosperity?

Well, we have had gold resumption for over six months past. We have had, moreover, for three years past two unparalleled favorable coincidences—enormous crops at home and a great foreign demand for our surplus. The Republican party did not give us these two blessings. A kind Providence, looking down in pity on the industrial distress inflicted by the ingenuity of theorists and usurers, relieved its asperity by bounteous harvests at home and eager markets abroad. But for our self-inflicted troubles, these great crops would have flushed our country with exuberant prosperity. But in spite of these good providences, in contradiction of all the pledges of gold resumptionists, which led the people to a patient but longing endurance of their trials, the promised prosperity has not come. The paper dollar is equal to the gold dollar, but the gold dollar is ingeniously kept hoarded in the Treasury. The money actually current is no greater now, if as great, as it was one or two years ago. Every little debt you owe still nettles you. Every large debt still threatens you with the loss of your home, your farm, your factory or your store. Every tax you pay calls for more labor or product than before. Wages do not increase, laborers still hunt for employers instead of employers seeking laborers, and it is at last becoming apparent that the condition of things last year and the year before is to become the permanent condition under established gold prices of labor and property.

GOLD PRICES ONE-THIRD LOWER THAN BI-METALLIC PRICES.

Fellow-citizens, when the Republican party started to lead the people by contraction to the promised land of specie payments, it never talked about gold prices and gold resumption, but only of "*specie payments*," which meant resumption in silver and gold—each equally the dollar, the unit, the full legal tender. Contraction of currency and shrinkage of values were not thought by anybody to be intended by the stealthy manipulators of our currency to bring prices below the bi-metallic level. But the demonetization of silver in Germany and the United States, and the initial steps of demonetization by the States of the Latin Union, practically destroyed the chief part of the silver half of the currency of the great nations, and caused such increased demand for the gold half that the purchasing power of gold rose, between 1874 and December, 1878, a little over 50 per cent throughout the commercial world. In other words, the gold prices of land, labor and property throughout the world sunk over 34 per cent. Our people, therefore, were not led back by the resumptionists to the bi-metallic level of prices, but in place of the double standard the single gold standard was set up, and that so increased in value that it cost any man 50 per cent. more in land or labor or products to pay in gold a debt of a hundred dollars in December, 1878, than it would have cost in 1874. That is, 50 per cent. was added by the demonetization of silver to all the debts and all the taxes payable by the people of the United States. I do not make this statement at random, but from tables of prices elaborately prepared each year by the New York *Public*, the highest authority in the United States on prices of commodities. I have made the same statement twice on the floor of Congress, and no man has questioned its accuracy.

Now, consider, fellow citizens, the effect of adding 50 per cent. to the burden of all the debts and taxes in the United States. I have shown in a speech made in Congress on the 22d of February last that the public and private debts of the United States, which have been carried over since 1874, and still remain unpaid, amount to little less than $10,000,000,000. This demonetization of silver and consequent enhancement of gold has added therefore in the neighborhood of $5,000,000,000 to the debt burdens of the people; and, as our taxes for national and local governments amount to about $800,000,000 a year, it has also added $400,000,000 a year, in practical effect, to the tax burdens of the people.

Do you wonder that every man who is in debt at all, and every man who has to pay taxes, groans under the weight of these increased obligations? When you sell your pork at $2 25 a hundred, your labor at 90 cents a day, and other things in like proportion to pay debts and taxes, you are enjoying the blessings of silver demonetization. Republicans of Ohio!—debtors and taxpayers, employers and workingmen, farmers and tradesmen, now throw up your hats if you will for Sherman, Foster and gold prices. Vote for the Republican party. Vote against the restoration of the old metallic level of prices through the unlimited coinage of silver, but do not growl at hard times, unprofitable business, low wages, lack of employment, pressure of debts and taxes, because that is what you vote for; and because by so voting you declare your willingness to bankrupt yourselves and impoverish your families, merely to keep the officeholders of your party fattening at the public crib.

These are the financial achievements of the Republicans for which they demand a renewal of their already unparalleled lease of power. They claim endorsement for economy when the reductions of expenses actually effected by the Democratic House show that they have wasted at least $21,000,000 a year in profligate expenditures, and when it is apparent that they are still wasting at least $27,000,000 a year. They ask credit for reducing the public debt when they have for seven years past largely increased it. They boast of a refunding accomplished by squandering thirteen millions of the public treasure in commissions and double interest, by largely increasing the principal of the debt, and by a general massacre of business through contraction of values to reach the gold level of prices abnormally sunk by the destruction of half of the metallic money.

They demand the grateful approval of the people for having accomplished gold resumption regardless of the fact that all their pledges of renewed prosperity are falsified, and that the four years' march to it is strewn with more wrecks of the fortunes, hopes and happiness of the people than marked the four years of our tremendous civil war.

THE FULL REMONETIZATION OF SILVER.

In reply to the Republican clamor that finances be let alone as agitation will only produce mischief, General Ewing claimed it is idle to talk about either party letting the finance question alone. The Republican party does not intend to do it. Did it favor the present law providing for even a very limited coinage of the old silver dollar? No. the great mass of the party resisted it to the utmost. Their President vetoed it, and it was only carried through by a persistent popular agitation by the Western and Southern Democracy and the Nationals, before which a portion of the Republican party weakened and voted for the bill. Sherman says the time will soon come when the coinage of silver must cease. Said General Ewing:

The two great parties are squarely at issue on this question. The Warner bill, which gave the whole profit of the coinage to the Government, but provided for placing silver exactly on a par with gold in respect of unlimited coinage, and of the issue of certificates for silver bullion, passed the House after an intense and protracted struggle, every Democrat but seven voting for the bill and every Republican but four voting against it. The bill will pass the Senate next December in spite of the opposition of a half a dozen national bank and gold standard Democrats. The almost complete unity of the Republican party in the Senate and House against the bill, with Mr. Sherman's known hostility to it, assures a veto of that great measure of relief. The contemptible cowardice of the Republican party of Ohio in failing to say a word on this great question, is at once an evidence that the people demand the relief and that the Republican party are determined not to grant it.

If that measure were passed, almost all the product of our silver mines will at once be poured into the channels of circulation. Certificates of denominations of ten dollars and upwards, redeemable in coin and represented by the silver deposited, will enlarge our circulating medium and cause a wholesome rise of prices, stimulating industry, increasing production, lightening the burden of debts and taxes, and giving us a prompt and generous impulse toward renewed prosperity.

The Republican party intended by the Resumption law, and still intends, to take up and destroy every dollar of the greenback money. Secretaries Bristow and Morrill, in their official reports, declared that such was the purpose and effect of the law, and Mr. Sherman, its author, admitted it on the floor of the Senate. It was the agitation against the total destruction of the greenbacks by the Western and Southern Democracy and the Nationals which, against the determined opposition of the great mass of the Republican party, established the greenbacks now in circulation as a part of the permanent currency of the country. But the money power regards the costless greenback as a standing menace to its partial control of the currency—and an obstacle to that complete control which it desires and intends to secure. The paper currency will not be left half costless and half subsidized—half issued by the Government and half by private corporations. It should and will be issued wholly by one power or the other. Give the Republican party a new endorsement, dominated and controlled as it is by the National banks, and you will find that either through a contrived judicial decision, or directly by legislation, your greenbacks will be wiped out, and the money power will give you just as much or as little paper money for your business as it pleases, and will regulate the value of your labor and property to suit itself. * * *

The power to control the volume of currency, affecting as it does so profoundly the general prosperity, is in its nature a sovereign power. The welfare of the people demands that this power to expand or contract the currency, to raise and lower values, to give prosperity or inflict distress, shall not be committed to the hands of private individuals or corporations, and least of all to corporations representing the holders of public and private debts whose wealth is increased by every fall of prices and is diminished by every rise. It should be exercised by the Government alone, in such manner as shall give to the debtors, tax-payers, and industrial classes the assurance of justly established and stable values. If two or three thousand private corporations acting, as they always do, in the interests of the holders of money securities, are permitted to control the volume of currency at their pleasure, there is no limit to the injury and loss they may inflict upon the people, or to the wealth they may themselves accumulate by hidden and concerted measures of expansion and contraction of values. It was precisely this danger which led Jefferson to resist the incorporation of the first bank of the United States under Washington's administration, and to oppose the renewal of the charter under Madison, and which led Old Hickory to make his grand and successful fight against the re-charter of the bank.

Aside from this reason for giving private corporations control over the volume of currency, it is to be borne in mind that the substitution of legal tender treasury notes for bank notes will, even since refunding, save to the people at least ten millions of dollars per annum. With the Treasury notes so issued in the place of National bank notes, United States bonds can be bought in the market and cancelled and the interest thereby stopped; while the Government will lose nothing whatever in taxes by such substitution, except only the one per cent. tax on circulation, that being the only tax which National banks pay that is not paid by all other banks of deposit, discount and exchange. * * *

Another bad feature of the National bank note system is that its perpetuation makes necessary the perpetuation of the Supervisors and Marshals had been appointed by the thousands at each congressional election in the large cities, made up chiefly of bummers, and paid out of the public treasury five dollars a day, many of them ten days at a stretch, to force the election of Republican members of Congress against the will of the people. Hundreds of men in the South had been indicted for alleged interference with Supervisors and Marshals, and were being tried under a law for empanelling juries which packed them with partisans predetermined to convict—making the jury trial an odious and shameful mockery of justice. Was it right to leave this party with the lawful authority to spend millions of the people's money in hireing bullies to threaten, arrest, and imprison State electors and State judges and clerks of election? We determined to make the issue on these laws now, in the year preceding the great contest, in which we feared they would be employed to thwart the will of the people.

The result of the struggle, so far, is the total repeal of the odious system of packing juries; the prohibition of the payment of money to send or maintain troops at the polls; and the withholding of appropriations for fees of marshals until Congress can see what the fees are to be paid for. We have appealed from the President to the people. You have to decide the controversy. If you want to pay hundreds of thousands of dollars each Congressional election to have bayonets around the polls and marshals and spies to inspect and control State election officers, vote the Republican ticket, for the Democracy will never spend a dollar for that service.

You all know, fellow citizens, that we have in the United States a form of Government hitherto unknown among men. It is partly the result of the fact that the thirteen colonies were each separate organizations of Government under distinct charters, and that they confederated as States and declared their independence, calling themselves the United States of America. Several years after their independence was achieved a Constitution was adopted which created a central Government with certain powers therein set forth, which Constitution provides as follows:

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people.

These reserved powers are the great mass of the powers of government. You are protected in almost all of your rights of person and property by the State sovereignty alone. Our whole code of laws defining the rights of persons and property, and providing remedies and punishments for wrongs, which make up the very body of our civilization, is adopted or created and enforced by the States and not by the General Government. Outside of the scope of this State sovereignty lie the powers specially delegated to the other sovereign—the whole people of the United States operating through the General Government. These two sovereigns, the Republic and the State, have distributed between them by the decree of partition, the Constitution of the United States, all of the powers regarded by the people as safe to be entrusted to any government.

Now, by the Constitution of the United States, the whole power to provide for and regulate elections of members of Congress was left with the respective States; but for fear any of them might fail altogether to provide for such elections, Congress was given power to itself, by law, provide for them. If Ohio should refuse to pass a law to elect members of Congress, the United States might pass such a law, and provide for the times, places, and manner of holding such elections and the appointment of all the election officers. But none of the States ever did refuse or fail to pass such laws; and from the foundation of our Government down until 1871, the elections were conducted without any interference whatever by Federal officers. In 1871 the Republicans enacted this Federal election law. It did not pretend to repeal, alter, or amend any of the State laws providing for the appointment of State officers to conduct these elections or prescribing their duties, but it gave the Federal Courts and Marshals the power to appoint supervisors and deputies, to inspect and direct the action of State officers in the performance of their duties under State election laws. From the very nature of our Government—from the separate character and powers of the General and the State Government—it is just as unconstitutional to subject State officers while performing duties under valid State laws, to the supervision or control of Federal officers, as it is to subject Federal officers to the supervision or control of State officers. That sort of interference is organized anarchy. If submitted to in respect of this subject by the States there are no duties which State officers are not subject to, and no duties which Federal officers are not liable to perform which the Federal Government may not supervise or control. Mr. Foster says that "the great question is whether the State or the nation is supreme." I say the great question is, whether the Republic and the States are coordinate agencies of Government, each supreme in its sphere as defined by the Federal Constitution; or whether the State can exercise no powers of Government not subject to Federal supervision and control.

This assumption of sole supreme power for the Federal Government illustrates the fact that the pendulum is swinging from the extreme of secession on the one side to an equally dangerous extreme of consolidation on the other. Secession held that the Union might be divided whenever any State believed that the Constitution had been violated. On that theory, the Republic was but a rope of sand. Consolidation demands that the Federal Government shall exercise all powers which the dominant party may think expedient. On that theory all the boundaries of Federal power so carefully marked by our forefathers will be obliterated, and we shall have one great imperial government to which the States will have the same relations that the counties and townships now have to the States. Secession would have broken up the Union into petty, but free, republics; consolidation would swallow up the States, and sink liberty in an Empire.

Fellow-citizens, I was not brought up in the school of strictest construction of the Constitution, and far less in the school known as "States Rights." My venerated father, under and about whose roof you are assembled to-night, who gave a large part of his life to the study of our complex form of government, taught his sons to learn from the Constitution as expounded by the fathers and the courts, that the general Government is supreme only within the scope of its limited and defined powers, and the States and the people thereof also supreme in the exercise of all powers not granted to the Federal Government. He taught them that it was equally the duty of the patriot to maintain in full vigor all the powers granted to the general Government, and all the powers reserved to the States respectively or to the people; so that our dual form of government might not be lost through either the centripetal or the centrifugal forces of the system. He willingly saw his sons go forth to battle for the constitutional powers of the Federal Government; and now, were he yet among us, he would, I believe, approve their effort to resist, by peaceful methods, the attempt to impair the distinctive feature of our system of government on which depends the perpetuation of popular liberty.

CONCLUSION.

My friends, all the policies of the Republican party I have discussed this evening, though apparently differing widely in character, are in fact closely related in purpose and effect. I believe them all to be part of a general tendency of the classes which control that party, to practically subvert popular government. The steps are first to destroy the independence of the masses by immensely increasing the burdens of debts and taxes and by cutting off the opportunities and rewards of labor, and by the same act swell the wealth and power of the favored classes; and then, by allying the money power to the illimitable forces of Government patronage and plunder, to control election by bribery and force and practically subvert the free rule of the ballot. Look at the powers which may be brought to bear to effect this result! See the vast growth of corporations, some of which already rule with an iron hand the greatest States of the Republic; look at the two thousand National banks, holding almost every business man and business interest in their grasp; see the veteran corps of one hundred thousand active partisans paid from the public treasury; and tell me whether, if the policy which has impoverished the mass of the people, and piled up the vast fortunes which have risen as rapidly as cloud mountains in the sky, shall be permitted to go on, these powers, backed by the army and navy, may not soon be strong enough to make the rule by ballot as completely a farce as it was in the Republic of the bogus Napoleon. Neither the great wealth holding powers of this Republic, nor the party which represents them, can be trusted with the preservation of the sacred fire of liberty. They have not sufficient interest in preserving it. They are at least as safe under a corrupt and aristocratic rule. They want privilege, exemption, aristocracy; not equal rights, equal taxation. and the ballot. It may be long before they strike at the mere form of our Government, but they have struck and are striking at its spirit. I speak not of individuals but of class; for among the wealthiest men are many of both parties who love and are faithful to our Democratic system of Government. But it is the mass of the people—the farmers, the owners of small industries, and those whose dependence and hope for themselves and their children is in well laid labor—who have the profoundest interest in the preservation of every part of this most perfect form of Government, in which is set the jewel of popular liberty. They have it in their keeping—in the free ballot, held by independent men—and if they would hand it down to their children, they must protect themselves from impoverishment by insidious finance legislation, and prevent the ballot-box from being wrested from the control of their Home Government.

FAME AND FORTUNE.

The Reign of Beauty and the Rain of Gold.

The French Fete in London in Aid of the French Hospital.

(M. D. Conway in Cincinnati Commercial.)

The French *fete* at the Royal Albert Hall this week has been unique. London alone could not have managed such a thing; it required a combination on a scale never hitherto attempted, as the managers say,—the wealth of London and the art of Paris. In the two days there has been netted for the French Hospital a sum variously estimated at from four thousand to five thousand pounds. It is safe to say that the articles sold were not worth as many hundreds. What people paid for was for beauty. It was the Grand Bazaar of Beauty. If the church could secure such adoration of the Trinity as was yesterday offered to Sarah Bernhardt, Mrs. Langtry and Mrs. Cornwallis West, its militant work would be ended. There were many others, too, a chorus, so to speak, of beautiful or ornamental personages around the Three Graces mentioned. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, for instance, played a certain secondary part in the performances. The various stalls were exquisitely laced and ribanded bowers to set off the charms of many European beauties who had made up their minds to stand and be stared at for two days in rich, rare, and sometimes fancy costumes partly for sweet charity's sake, still more—for there was very little humbug about it—for the sake of a grand frolic

NO CHANGE GIVEN.

(London Letters to New York papers.)

Everybody was there. One paid ten shillings for admission, and then had to run the gauntlet of so many fair supplicants that it was a thing to be thankful for to get outside again with money enough in one's pocket to pay the cab fare home. There had been a special notice inserted in the papers that "change would be given" at the various stalls, but mighty little changedid I see anywhere about. Trusting to the public notice, an innocent gentleman handed a £5 note to Sarah Bernhardt to pay for a trifling article marked 7s. 6d. on her stall. He waited a minute or two and then asked for his change, and received it in the shape of a stare of blank astonishment. That and a pin-cushion was all he got for his money. No wonder that the illustrious Sarah took $1,280 at her own stall in the course of the afternoon. She had a witty or pleasant saying for everybody, and laughed and talked five minutes or more with the Prince and Princess of Wales, who were among her best customers. In the middle of the afternoon there was a whisper that an American had just paid £10 ($50) to Sarah Bernhardt for her autograph. "Who is he!" was the cry, and presently the answer went round, "Jay Gould." When it was said that Mr. Gould was actually in the bazaar a sharp lookout was kept for him, and the prices of roses, pin-cushions and paper knives went up at least fifty per cent. Had Mr. Gould actually made his appearance I would have laid a heavy stake that Sarah Bernhardt would have "cleaned him out."

MRS. LANGTRY.

The most celebrated woman in London, excepting, for the moment, the leading lady of the Comedie Francaise, was, of course, one of the shows of the fair. Had Mrs. Langtry exhibited herself at a shilling a head she would have taken in more money for the French Hospital than any of the *dames vendeuses*, but so strongly does she object to mobbing that it was said she would not even have a stall. No social event of importance is complete without Mrs. Langtry, and so her decision was overruled, and she consented to preside over one of the dainty tables with the Comtesse de Bulow. So great was the crowd around her that only the policeman who was detailed to cleave a way for royalty, could have made way through it. The Prince thus heralded invested in a box of bonbons at the stall of the belle, of whom he is an ardent an admirer as the most ardent of his future subjects.

REIGNING BEAUTIES.

The rival beauties were all present—Mrs. Cornwallis West and Mrs. Wheeler, the latter at the refreshment buffet, presided over by Lady Lonsdale. Mrs. Ronalds was also busy at the same counter and was supposed to be dispensing Americen drinks, but the favorite tap was champagne cup. Several noble lords—among them Lord Dupplin—deigned to wear badges of servility in the shape of butlers' aprons. Mrs. Adair, *nee* Wadsworth, had a stall, and among other American *dames vendeuses* was Mrs. Henry Schlesinger, who assisted at the tent of the Baroness Penedo, wife of the Minister of Brazil. There were many Americans present. One bought a fan and got Sarah Bernhardt to sign it for £10.

FAIR PRICES.

Paper-knives varied in price from 15s to £10, and roses were sold, a handful as a makeweight to a shilling cigar, or for a guinea each. This was the price which Mille. Reichemberg received for each of two which the Duchess of Elinburgh bought of Suzel, and this was the price paid to Miss Stonor for a rose by a Spanish grandee. This lady stood at the entrance selling roses, and obtained £25 for the charity for these flowers alone. Miss Leigh, in white laced dress, and with white ostrich feathers in her hat, and Miss Carew, in red and black, helped the Hon. Mrs. Stonor in gaining her £140 for the fund. The Prince stopped to give champagne cup and tea to his friends at Mrs. Ronald's stall, at which noble and gallant gentlemen assisted, attired in bib and tucker, and Lady Charles Beresford and Mrs. Oppenheim helped to sell the strawberries sent by Mr. Alfred de Rothschild.

A GLANCE AT COSTUMES.

(Smalley's Letter to the N. Y. Tribune.)

Mlle. Bernhardt's costume alone is enough to excite feminine enthusiasm. All creamy white, from the hat which you see to the diminutive satin slippers which are visible to the eye of the imagination, with clouds of priceless lace about her throat, and a sheen of silk over shoulders and waist, fitting like skin. I don't presume to offer you my own opinion on such mysteries. I am only repeating in a modified and sober way, some of the eulogies I heard passed on this triumph of the dressmaker's art by ladies who are themselves the living witnesses of a skill not much inferior, and so presumably good judges. On the left shoulder the creamy white deepened into the pale yellow of rare roses, and over the hands and arms were drawn gloves of the same hue, wrinkled above the wrists in limp folds of yellow kid, hanging as loosely as a cavalier's boots in the olden times, before Spain's chivalry was laughed away. The ashen blonde hair seemed only a deeper shade of the tone which made the whole figure a harmony of pure color to which the only contrasts were the pink cheeks, which flushed and faded from minute to minute, and eyes of steel blue, which flashed fire beneath deeply shaded lashes. Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt possesses the art of conversing with a dozen people at once, and none the less keeping a sharp lookout for business as the talk goes on. "She is acting all the time," said one fair critic with a spice of bitterness.

THE DIVINE MRS. LANGTRY.

At every turn some great lady, some young daughter of a noble house, some beauty of fashion, lay in wait for you. You might fill your pockets with cigars from Mrs. Cornwallis West at a shilling apiece (which meant half a crown or half a guinea, according to circumstances), or with roses which Mrs. Wheeler offered you for whatever you liked to give. Mrs. Langtry contented herself with a stationary post. In her light straw hat and brocade dress she stood patiently at the receipt of custom, surrounded by admirers, and rivaling the attractions of the opposite end of the oval which I have just been describing. In the glare of light which streamed through countless windows, the incomparable delicacy of this lady's beauty was more surprising than ever. There were plenty of others, some of them who have become famous more lately, some perhaps with the advantage of a year or two in age, but Mrs. Langtry's empire has not yet been shaken. She may be, I suppose, some four-and-twenty years of age. There are a dozen whom I have not mentioned, but it is quite time to stop. The total receipts are reckoned for the day at $30,000, and another day is to come. The money is well spent for good objects; but I fancy London prides itself less on its abundant charity, which has been proved before now, than on this unexpected proof of its capacity to produce a fete of a novel and beautiful kind. Novel and beautiful it has been, but I should be afraid to ask how much of its strangeness and sparkling splendor has been due to the help of French friends—of the Comedie Francaise and others, how much they imparted to this festival of that gayety and lightness of touch for which the French have so long been famous.

THE WHEELBARROW MAN.

He Arrives in New York and Wins the Wager.

Some Interesting Incidents of the Trip Across the Continent.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Starting from San Francisco on the 8th of December, Leon Peter Federmyer set out to trundle a wheelbarrow across the continent to New York, and James T. Fuller started with him to see to it that the work was done. At 5 o'clock yesterday morning they struck the island of Manhattan by way of the Macomb's Dam Bridge, and an hour or two later were busy at breakfast at a Third street hotel. The walk was the result of a wager made in San Francisco after the arrival there of Lyman Potter, who claimed to have made a wheelbarrow trip from Albany. He was giving exhibition walks there, and a number of his admirers made up a purse of $1,500 to be given to any one who would beat Potter on a return trip to New York. The route was carefully laid down, and Federmeyer started. He is a native of Lyons, France, a widower and 41 years old. His face is tanned almost to blackness and his hair is long, though when he left San Francisco it was closely trimmed. At last accounts Potter was somewhere in Illinois.

The trip was full of incidents and curious experiences. No wild beasts were encountered, but Indians on more than one occasion, and once the Indians carried their curiosity to the extent of firing a few shots at the pair and the wheelbarrow. A few shots by Fuller from the sixteen-shot magazine Winchester which he carried scared the red skins off. The first fall of snow came down on the pair at Winnemucca on January 6, and then for the long mountain journey across the high lands between the Sierras and the Rocky Mountains the men were exposed to constant danger of freezing to death. On one occasion they spent three hours in making a single mile through the heavy snow, but fastened a cutter to the wheel and improved their rate of travel. Often with the thermometer at 20 degrees below zero camping out on the open plain was compulsory, and when wood enough could not be gathered to keep up the camp fire all night the men walked for their lives. The average walking time was twelve hours a day, though sometimes it ran up to twenty hours. A diary was kept and in it are the stamp marks of almost every postoffice along the line, with notaries' seals and county clerks' stamps and signatures innumerable to fix time and place. There are many signatures of women in this quaint autograph album, and bits of good advice and prayers for the safety of the travelers are plentifully sprinkled therein. Some Chinamen also have written their benedictions in tea chest characters.

A stout volume had been filled by the time the party reached Albany on June 17th, and a new book was started for the Hudson river route. To it every town and village down from the State capital has subscribed plentifully. The Frenchman remembers Yonkers with a savage "Sacre Dieu!" as the place where "some rascal tore that page out of the book," the first page to wit. The men lost weight while in the extreme West and for the first few months after the start, but latterly they have gained and both declare that they feel greatly better than when they started. They lived on rations bought along the route, consuming many eggs and using as a stimulant whisky in tea. The shot-gun and rifle furnished them with fresh meat in the shape of small birds and jack rabbits. They slept in miners' huts and dugouts and in the cabins of the railroad employes, except in the large cities, where the hotel people made much of them. Now and then they were told plainly that they were a pair of lunatics. In Kansas the wind blew them, wheelbarrow and all, from a railroad bridge into a gulch full of snow. They had no other accidents. Tramps on the road, when encountered in companies of five or six, were inclined to be meddlesome and wished to explore the wheelbarrow locker, but the Winchester repeater kept them off.

In New York they got the New York Postoffice stamp on their book and filed an affidavit of the time of their arrival.

They are going to Europe with a wheelbarrow.

MEDICAL.

R. R. R.

Strong Testimony from Honorable George Starr as to the Power of Radway's Ready Relief in a Case of Sciatic Rheumatism.

NO. 3 VAN NESS-PLACE, New York.
DR. RADWAY: With me, your Relief has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of sciatica, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankles, and, at times, in both lower limbs.

During the time I have been afflicted I have tried almost all the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.

I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations, outward applications of liniments too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.

Last September, at the urgent request of a friend (who had been afflicted as myself), I was induced to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight, the first application gave me ease, after bathing and rubbing the parts affected, leaving the limb in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In a short time the pain passed entirely away, although I have slight periodical attacks approaching a change of weather. I know now how to cure myself, and feel quite master of the situation. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is my friend. I never travel without a bottle in my valise.

Yours truly, GEO. STARK.

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
DIPHTHERIA
INFLUENZA,
SORE THROAT,
DIFFICULT BREATHING
RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES
BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

For headache whether sick or nervous; rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys; pains around the liver, pleurisy, swellings of the joints, pains in the bowels, heartburn and pains of all kinds, chilblains and frostbites, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure. Price 50 cents.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S
Ready Relief

CURES THE WORST PAINS IN
From One to Twenty Minutes.
NOT ONE HOUR
AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT
NEED ONE SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's
Ready Relief
IS A
CURE FOR EVERY PAIN
IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS THE
Only Pain Remedy
That instantly stops the most excruciating pain, allays inflammation and cures congestion, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

In from One to Twenty Minutes,
No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous Neuralgic or prostrated with disease may suffer,

Radway's Ready Relief
WILL
AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cold, Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, Frost Bites.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomache, Heart-burn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains. Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pain from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious, scarlet, typhoid, yellow and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

For the Cure of Chronic Disease. Scrofula or Syphilis, Hereditary or Contagious, be it seated in the Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves, Corrupting the Solids and Vitiating the Fluids.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Pain in the Stomach, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption.

Liver Complaint, &c:

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excell all remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional and Skin Diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick dust depos

FINANCE AND TRADE.

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, Broker, No. 16 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales
Penn. R. R.	40	40¾	471
Reading	20½	20¾	4,256
P. T. & R.	5½	5¾	200
Lehigh Valley	41¾	41¾	804
U. Co's. N. J.	144	144¼	.....
Cent. Trans. Co.	44¼	44¾	....
A. V. R. R. 7 30s	113¾	114½	....
P. C. & St. L. bonds	110	112	....
Northern Pacific	16¾	17	3,035
Do preferred	47¾	47¾	3,076

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Governments firm. Railroad bonds strong and higher, especially for Wabash issues and C. C. & I. C.; the firsts rose to 78 and seconds to 28½. State securities dull.

The stock market was fairly active but speculation irregular in tone. Granger and coal shares were the most active, the latter being quite firm, and advancing ¾ @¾ per cent., except Morris & Essex, which fell off ¾ per cent. The general market was somewhat weak during the afternoon but became firmer toward the close, at final dealings, however, showing a decline on the day of ¼@¾ per cent. on St. Paul.

Transactions aggregated 179,000 shares, of which 29,000 were Erie, 14,000 Lake Shore, 24,000 Northwest common, 19,000 St. Paul common, 2,000 preferred, 4,000 Ohios, 2,300 Union Pacific, 4,000 Delaware & Hudson, 33,000 Lackawanna, 11,000 New Jersey Central, 2,000 Michigan Central, 2,200 Western Union, 3,300 Kansas City & Northern, 2,000 St. Paul & Minneapolis, 2,090 Northern Pacific common; 2,200 preferred and 1,000 Cesapeake & Ohio.

Close—Money market easy at 2¾@3 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3@4 per cent. Sterling exchange weak at 482¾. Sight exchange on New York, 484½.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup., '81	104¾	New 4 per cts.	102
New 5s	104	Currency	121
New 4½s	106¼		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee old	35	Virginia new	31
Tennessee new	33	Virginia old	30
Missouri 6s	106		

STOCKS.

W. U. Tel.	90¼	Union Pacific	77⅜
Quicksilver	14	Wabash	36½
Do pref.	38¾	Ft. Wayne	110
Pacific Mail	14¾	Terra Haute	8
Mariposa	5	Do. pref.	18¼
Do. pref.	3	C. & A.	88½
Adams Ex.	104½	Do. pref.	114½
Fargo Ex.	97	O. & M.	16½
American Ex.	46¾	Del. & Lac.	61½
U. S. Express	47	A. & P. Tel.	35¼
N. Y. Central	119	H. & St. Joe.	19¾
Erie	28¼	Do. pref.	42¼
Do. pref.	52¼	B. & Q.	117¾
Harlem	156	Canada So'th'n	59½
Mich. Cent.	82½	Louisv'e & N.	52½
Panama	157	Kansas Pacific	57
Illinois Cent.	89½	Kansas & T'x's	16¼
C. & P.	9¾	St. L. & San F.	9¾
N. W. C.	72½	Do. pref.	11½
Do. pref.	98½	Do. pref. 1st.	24
C., C. & I.	53	St. L. C. & N.	18¾
N. J. Central	54	Do. pref.	52½
Rock Island	139	Cent. Pacific	109¾
St. Paul	62¾	Union	109¾
Do. pref.	95¼	Land Grants	113
Lake Shore	79¼	Sinking Fund	115¼

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 30.

Alpha	19½	Hale & Norc's.	11¾
Alta	6½	Julia Cons.	2½
Belcher	3¾	Justice	4
Best & Belcher	16¾	Mexican	22
Bullion	5	North'n Belle	4¼
Caledonia	—	Ophir	31¼
California	4¾	Overman	8¼
Chollar	5¾	Raym'd & Ely	4
Cons. Virginia	4¾	Savage	11
Crown Point	4¼	Sierre Nevada	36
Eureka Cons.	14½	Union Cons.	30¾
Exchequer	5½	Yellow Jacket	14¾
Gould & Curry	8¾	Bodie	8¾
Grand Prize	3¾	Choller Potasi	4¼
Imperial	1¼	Mono	7
Martin White	5	Independence	2
Cons. Pacific	6¾		

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, July 30.—Consols for money, 97 15 16; do account, —. Railroad bonds — Illinois Central, 92; Pennsylvania Central, 41¼; Reading, 20¾; Erie, 29½; do. preferred, 54¼. United States bonds—New 5s, 105¾; 4½s, 109¾; 4s, 105¼.

Amount of bullion gone in, £8,000.

Refined petroleum, 6½@6¾s.

Linseed oil, 27s 15d.

PARIS, July 30.—Rentes, 82f 30c.

ANTWERP, July 30.—Refined petroleum, 17¾f.

LIVERPOOL, July 29.—Cotton firm at 6 9-16@6¾d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 9,000 bales.

Prime mess pork, 48s.

The British Grain Trade.

LONDON, July 29.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: "The ground is still sodden from violent storms at the commencement of the week, but since Tuesday the weather has been fine. The condition of the potato crop will almost certainly be disappointing, and even under favorable circumstances a loss may be expected equal to millions of pounds sterling. The ears of the wheat are generally small, but mostly satisfactory and free from blight and vermin. The state of the ground, however, is evidently unfavorable to the maturing of grain. In the south of Scotland and the north of England harvest is not likely to commence before September, and there is thus time during which the improved weather may do much for wheat and something for barley. In other parts of the country there is less time for recovery and more injury has been suffered. Oats appears to be in better condition than wheat and barley. The markets, which were active early in the week, became comparatively sluggish with finer weather. The wheat trade has not been seriously affected by advices of foreign business and shipments, for if American exports for the United Kingdom are rather heavy, the quantities of grain now at sea and the supply of American here are somewhat reduced. The imports during July were good, but not at all above country wants. Wheat is about a shilling per quarter higher than the previous week, but with this improvement impetus in favor of a rise appears to be exhausted. English white wheat ranges from 50 to 56 shillings per quarter at a large number of country markets compared with 45 to 52 shillings per quarter before the improvement commenced. Samples red wheat, which were vainly offered at 40 shillings per quarter a month ago, have recently sold at 48 shillings. The finest lots of reds have not made so great an improvement, samples which were quoted at 48 shillings per quarter at the beginning of July are now quoted at 52 shillings. The trade in foreign wheat has been fairly brisk at many markets, though the total absence of excitement caused by advance to be confined within moderate limits. Grinding barley has been firmly held and a slightly advance usually occurred. Oats has been saleable at about six pence, improvement and inquiry has been fairly active. There has been a good steady demand for maize, and it generally improved six pence on a week. Imports into the United Kingdom week ending July 19th 865,673 cwt wheat and 153,079 cwt flour. In *Mark Lane* to-day (Monday) English wheat was held for full prices, but inquiry was inert. Foreign rather depressed owing to the large supply. New Zealand and Australian heavy. Merchants willing to accept a shilling per quarter decline. American red winter held for full prices. Barley in fair request at 6d to 9d advance. Oats firm. Maize fairly active at a shilling per quarter in advance. Trade in flour quiet but prices well supported.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, July 30, 1879.

This was another very quiet day among Liberty street merchants and transactions were slow and small. The leading characteristic of the market is steadiness, as prices have changed very little for some time past. The markets in the leading staples moved to-day exactly as they have the past few days.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and as prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

In apples, choice is in light supply and rules firm while poor qualities are plentiful and sell at low figures. Best grades are hard to dispose of at any price. There is still a good demand for fruits and transactions are fair with supplies liberal. Good potatoes find ready sale at our quotations.

APPLES—Choice, $2 25@2 50 ₱ bbl; prime $1 50@1 75.

APPLE BUTTER—₱ gal 35@45c.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 45@1 50; medium, $1 35@1 40; mixed, $1 25@1 30.

BUTTER—Choice rolls in tubs, 10@12c; medium, 5@7c; choice to fancy, 12@15c.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 9@11c, according to quality; prime Ohio factory 6@6½c, jobbing; 5¾@5¾c, wholesale; New York Goshen, 7@7½c, jobbing; 6¾@7c, wholesale.

COUNTRY LARD—₱ lb., 6@7c.

EGGS—Strictly choice, in barrels, 8@9c; in cases, 8@9c.

FRUITS—Raspberries, 8@9c ₱ quart; southern peaches, $1 25@2 00 ₱ box; wild red plums, 10c ₱ quart; striped watermelons $9 00@11 00 ₱ hundred; blackberries, 7@9c ₱ quart; whortleberries, 90c@$1 00 ₱ bucket; canteloupes, $5 00@6 00 ₱ hundred; California pears, $4 00@5 00 ₱ box; domestic do. $1 25@1 50 ₱ box; do. $4 00@5 00 ₱ bbl.

HONEY—California, 10@12c; Domestic, 10@13c; Strained, 8@10c; New York State, in cases, 12c.

POTATOES—Choice Early Rose, $1 75@$2 00; Common $1 25@1 50; Southern sweets $6 00@7 00.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 50@55c spring chickens, 35@40c.

SEEDS—Clover from store, $4 00@4 25; timothy, $1 75@1 85 for western.

VEGETABLES—Tomatoes, $1 00@1 25 ₱ bushel; cabbage, $1 00@1 25 ₱ bbl; onions, $1 25 ₱ box; $3 50@4 00 ₱ bbl; squashes 40@50c ₱ box.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

We have nothing particularly new to record in the grain market. Wheat is unchanged with the supply moderate. Corn is in light supply with transactions small. Oats are in good demand. Receipts are large and prices are easy in consequence. The remarks made yesterday in flour will apply again to-day, the demand being good in old wheat flours, but new wheat is not wanted.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures:

Wheat—Prime red winter, $1 09@1 11; medium do, $1 05@1 07. New prime red, $1 03@1 05.

Corn—Prime yellow ear, 43@45c; mixed, 40@42c; prime yellow shelled, 43@44c; mixed, 41@42c.

Oats—Prime white, 35@36c; mixed, 33@34c.

Barley—Spring, 65@75c; fall, 85@95c.

Rye—58@60c ₱ bushel.

Malt—85c@$1 10, according to quality.

FLOUR—Wisconsin, $5 25@5 50; Minnesota extras, $5 50@5 75; choice amber wheat, $6 00@6 25; prime red winter, do, $5 75@6 00; fancy St. Louis, $6 25@7 75; fancy patents, $7 75@8 25; rye, $3 50.

CORNMEAL—50c ₱ bushel.

OATMEAL—$5 00@5 25 ₱ barrel; $2 50@2 75 ₱ keg.

HAY—From country wagon, $13 00@15 00 ₱ ton; prime timothy baled, $12 00@13 00; prairie, $9 00@11 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, ₱ ton, $16 00@10 50; middlings, brown, $12 00@14 00; middlings, white, $16 00@17 00; chopped feed, $16 00@17 00; corn meal, ₱ ton, $18 00@20 00.

Groceries and Provisions.

The grocery market was without much change to-day. Sugars continue very strong with sales large. Coffee is also satisfactory. Other articles in the grocery line rule firm at the quotations we give. The provision market rules easy at unchanged figures.

GROCERIES—Following are the revised quotations:

Coffee—Fancy Rio, 17½c; choic Rio, 16½c; prime Rio, 15½c; good Rio, 12½c; ordinary Rio, 11c; Java, 25@28c.

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers, 14@17¾c; Rio, in bulk, 11¾@17c; Java, in papers, 29@30c; Javo, in bulk, 27@29c.

Sugars—Standard A, 8⅞c; off A 8⅜c; Ex C yellows 7¾@7⅞c; molasses yellow 6¼@7¼c; cut loaf, 9¾c; crushed, 9¼c; powdered, 9¼c; granulated, 9¼c.

Syrups—Choice maple flavored, 37c; prime maple, flavored, 36c; choice sugar syrup, 35c; prime sugar syrup 35c; good sugar syrup 32c; good molasses syrup 28c; black molasses 24c.

New Orleans Molasses — Choice, 42c; strictly prime, 40c; good new crop, 35c.

Teas—Young Hyson 25c@$1 00; Gunpowder 35c@$1 00; Imperial 35c@80c; Japan 25@75c; Oolong 28@80; Souchong 25@75c.

Spices (whole)—Cloves 45c, allspice 18c; cassia 25@28c; nutmegs 85@95c; pepper 14@14½c.

Rice—Choice Carolina 8c; good do. 7¼c; Rangoon, 6½@7c.

Soda—Bicarb, in kegs, 3¼@3½c; do., assorted papers, 5¼c; do., assorted ¼ papers, 6c; sol soda, in kegs, 2c.

Starch—Gloss 6½@8c; corn starch 6½@8¾c.

Candles—Star dull weight, 11¾@12c; stearine, 9@10c; mould, 9c.

Prunes—Turkey, 6¼c; French 8½@12c, as to size.

PROVISIONS—Canvassed—Extra s. c. hams winter canvassed small, 10½c; do medium 10c; do large 9½c; do summer canvassed small, 10c; do medium, 9½c; do large, 9c; extra s. c. shoulders, 6c; breakfast bacon, extra s. c., 7¾c; dried beef, extra s. c. in sets, 12c; do knuckles and rounds, 14c; do do, all flats, 11c. Beef tongues, $6 00; bacon shoulders, 4½c; do clear rib sides, 5½c; do clear sides, 5¾c; mess pork per bbl, $9 63; do do short cut family, 40 to 45 pieces in barrels, $9 63; lard, extra leaf in tierces, 6¼c; do refined for summer use in tierces, 6¾c; do do in half bbls, 7¼c; do do in 20-lb pails 7¾c; do in 3 lb pails, 8¾c; do in 5 lb pails, 8½c; do in 6 and 10-lb pails, 8¼c.

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—₱ lb, 30@33c.

BROOM CORN—Extra choice Hurl, pea green, 5@5½c; No. 1 do green, 4¾c; No. 1 do red tipped, 4¼@4½c; extra pea green carpet, 4¾c; choice brush to work up, 4@4½c; good do, 3¾c; choice short covers, 4¾@5c; inferior and red, 3c; crooked red tipped and short green, 2½@3c.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 lb cans ₱ doz, 85c@1 20; raspberries do, $1 20. strawberries, do, $1 25; gooseberries, 90c@1 00; pineapples, $1 25@1 50; blackberries, 85c; peaches, 3 lb cans ₱ doz, $2 10; tomatoes, do, 95c@1 00; corn, do, $1 00@1 37. Pickles, bbls, $5 50@5 75; half do, $3 25@3 50.

FEATHERS—Choice live, in quantity, ₱ lb 50@55c. mixed, 25@40c.

FISH—Extra mess mackeral, ₱ barrel, $28 00, No. 1 shore mackeral, $18 00; No. 1 bay mackeral, $15 00; No. 2 large mackeral, $11 00; No. 2 medium mackeral, $7 00; No. 3 large mackeral, $7 50; No. 3 medium mackeral, $6 00; No. 3 small mackeral, $4 50; split Labrador herring, $7 00; split shore do, $6 00; round shore do, $4 00@6 00; white fish, half barrel, $4 50; lake trout, $4 00; lake pickerel, $2 25; lake herring, $2 25; George's codfish, $5 00; medium do., $4 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 00; medium do. do., $4 00; boneless codfish, $4 25; boneless hake, $4 00; halibut (smoked) ₱ lb, 11c; No. 1 herring, ₱ box, 28c; scaled herring, 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

HOPS—7@10c ₱ lb for prime '77s.

OILS—Extra lard oil 50@51c; No. 1 do 47c; No. 2 do 45c; natural lubricating 29c; prepared residuum $5 00; common clean $4 00; sperm signal 50c; white, miners' oil 50c; yellow do 49c; benzine 8c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, $1 60; London layers, $2 20; Muscatels, $1 75; mat raisins, $3 40 ₱ mat; Valentia raisins, 7¼@7½c ₱ lb; Sultanas, 9½@12½c; Dates, 7½c ₱ lb; Currants, 4¼@4½c; Citron, 18c; Prunes, 5½c. Almonds—Langocued, 24c; doshelled, 45c; do Sicily 40c; do Ivica, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 12½@15c. Sicily filberts, 12½c. Smyrna figs, new, 18c. Brazil nuts, 8c. Maccaroni, 9@18c. Tapioca, 8c. Oranges, ₱ case, $8 50@9 00. Oranges, ₱ box, $7 00. Lemons—repacked, $5 00. Cocoanuts, $3 50@5 50 ₱ 100.

RAGS—Cotton, white, ₱ lb, 4@4½c; cotton mixed, 1¾c; woolen, ½c.

TALLOW—City, 6¾@6¾c; country, 5½@6c.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 11@13c; choice malt and wine, 25@30c; country, 10@15c, as to quality.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO — The latest revised quotations are as follows: Standard brands bright, 48@50c; do mahogany, 45@48c; do dark, 35@46c; Louisville mahogany, 46@48c; Richmond brands, 40@45c; bright cavendish, 48@50c; bright twist, 50@54c; natural leaf, 46@55c; fine cut, 24@33c; cut and dry, 32@44c; granulated smoking, 38@48c.

DRY GOODS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, July 30, 1879.

The dry goods market is moving along very quietly and which will so remain until the fall business set in. Most transactions are made on account of retailers replenishing portions of their stock in which they have run out. An improved fall trade is anticipated over that of last year. We add to our list this week several grades of fancy ticking. As will be noticed a marked advance has taken place in some grades of prints. Pacific is now quoted at seven cents and Merrimac also at seven.

BROWN SHEETINGS.

	Width.	P'ce		Width.	P'ce
Penn A No. 1	....	8	Lawrence XXX	40	9
Anchor A No 1	36	8	Appleton A	44	8¾
Eagle No. 1	36	8	Appleton fine	8	44
Nonatook	....	7¾	Appleton XX	44	8½
Idaho	....	7¾	Laconia O	40	7½
Magnolia	....	6¾	Laconia	9	42 0
Indian Queen	....	6¾	Laconia	10	4 22½
Indian Sa	....	6¾	Pocasset Canoe	40	8¾
Chippewa C	....	28	4½	Androscogin	9
Cherokee	....	36	6¼	Androscogin	10
Harrisburg	....	4	6¾	Androscogin	10
Lawrence L. L.	36	6½	Atlantic H	....	8

BLEACHED SHEETINGS.

Canoe	27	4	Lonsdale	36	9½
Bellardvale	36	7	Lonsdale Cam	36	13
Fairmount	36	6¾	Fruit of Loom	36	9¾
Fairmount	33	5½	Davol	36	10
Red Bank	36	6	Wamsutta	36	12
Rochdale	36	7½	Nashua	43	12
Blackstone	36	8½	Nashua	36	10
Pocahontas	36	9	Pepperell	44	13
HillSemperidem	38	9	Pepperell	10-4	27
HillSemperidem	33	7¾			

GINGHAMS

Lancaster	9	Berkshire	8
Glasgow	8½	Jas. Long's	8
Do, Satteleen	9	Plunkett's	9
Do. dress styles	9	Lancaster dress st'l's	9
American	8½	Renfrew dress styles	9

SHIRTING PRINTS.

Pacific	7	Sprague	6½
Conestoga Sa'cy	6	Harmony	5
Hamilton fa'cy	6½	Gloucester	6¾
Garner fancy	6½	Cocheco fancy	7
Richmond	6½	Hartel	6½
Merrimac	7	Albion solid	6½
Simpson's	6½	Simpson's black	6½
Southbridge	6½	" fast black	6
Oriental fancy	6½	" mourning	6½

TICKING.

Conestoga X	7-8	10	Thorndike	7-8	10
Conestoga A A	7-8	11	Portsmouth	7-8	14
Portsmouth T	7-8	14½	Conestoga C	4-4	22
do gold middle	4-4	15½	Whittaker	7-8	24
do prem. A	4-4	19	Whittaker	4-4	27

FANCY TICKING.

Conestoga C. C. A. 13½ | Conestoga A. F. 4-4 21
" B. F. 7-8 18

MISCELLANEOUS

Penn Mills bu bags	23	Penn Mills No. 2 batting	9½
" " "	25	" " "	32
Allegheny 2	"	21	Keystone	17
Banner 2	"	19	Grove	12½
U. S. 2	"	18	Pittsburgh, No. 2	10½
Penn Mills Carpet chain white	22	Eagle No. 3	8½
Penn Mills Carpet chain white	27	Penn Mills cotton twine	22
Penn Mill No. 1 batting	20	Penn Mill yarn	22
		Penn Mill candlewicking	22

PACIFIC MILLS.

3-4 Poplin lustres	12	3-4 Fancies	16¼@20
3-4 Pacific cashm's	12	6-4 Alpacas	16@21
3-4 Alpaca lustres	18	6-4 Poplins	22½@35
3-4 Twills	9	6-4 Beige	16
3-4 Indian cashm's	20	6-4 Tafeta	21
3-4 Beige	15	6-4 Cashmere, C	21
3-4 Cashmere bge	15	6-4 " A	30
3-4 Steel lustres	18	4-4 Ptd cord jacon's	10½
3-4 Beige lustres	18	4-4 Ptd 1,100 lawns	11
3-4 Mixed lustres	18	4-4 Ptd organdis ex.	14
3-4 Camelots	18	4-4 Ptd cretonnes	14
3-4 Dentelles	18	4-4 Plain colors do	10½
3-4 Fancy dentelles	20	4-4 Fancy percales	12
3-4 Austr' li'n crepe	20	4-4 Pacific shirtings	15

MANCHESTER MILLS.

3-4 Cashmeres	12½	3-4 Alpaca fancies	16½
3-4 "	20	6-4 Brocade do	20
3-4 Alpacas	15	6-4 De Bege	20
3-4 Cords	18	6-4 "	21
3-4 De Bege	16½	6-4 Melange	21
3-4 "	16½	6-4 Plain suitings	21
3-4 Melange	16½	6-4 Twilled do	21
3-4 Plain suitings	16½	6-4 Cashmeres	21
3-4 Twilled do	16½	7-4 "	30

ARLINGTON MILLS.

3-4 Cashmeres	16½	6-4 Black damasse	27½
3-4 Cashmerine	20	6-4 Fancy do	25
3-4 Marmora	18	6-4 B merrietta	30
3-4 Lima	18	3-4 Fancy figures	20
3-4 Princess Alice	21		

HAMILTON MILLS.

3-4 Alpacas	13	3-4 Cashmeres	16
3-4 Poplins	16	Tycoon reps	18½

NEW YORK, July 30.—Business is a trifle more active in some departments. Cotton goods quiet and steady at unchanged prices. Dark prints in moderate request. Worsted dress goods more active and ginghams in better demand. Men's wear woolens quiet but steady. Shawls sluggish. The *Bulletin* says: Hamburg embroideries are doing well at auction.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

PITTSBURGH OIL EXCHANGE, July 30.

The oil market to-day was a somewhat livelier one than that of yesterday, with a weaker feeling. The sales to-day are nearly double those of yesterday, but still there is so little doing that it is scarcely noticeable. At the opening this morning 69¾c was bid for certificates good 8 days, but it soon advanced to 70c, declined again to 69¾c, and closed at 69¾c bid for old.

Sales, 31,000 barrels; Shipments, 44,127 barrels; Charters, 13,300 barrels.

REFINED.

Pittsburgh, 6¾c; Philadelphia, 6¾c; New York, 6¾c.

OIL BARRELS.

City, $1 05; country, 85@90c.

THE WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, July 30, 1879.

There is absolutely nothing doing in this line, and the prices we give are merely nominal. There are tolerably large stocks on hand, but not the least inquiry. This quiet state of affairs is expected to continue at least until September if not later in the season. There is the same prevailing dullness reported in the east. The quotations and status of the market at eastern points are given below. Following are the quotations at this market, but as already stated, they are merely nominal:

Fine washed.....35@36c
Fine unwashed.....22@24c
Medium washed.....36@37c
Medium unwashed.....22@24c

Boston—JULY 30.—Wool is in a fair demand; Ohio and Pennsylvania, 36@40c; Michigan and Wisconsin, 35@36c; combing and delaines, 40@44c.

Philadelphia—JULY 25.—Wool quiet but steady; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above, 38@40c; X 38@39c; medium 39@40c; coarse 35@36c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western fine 35@36c; middling 39@40c; coarse 35@36c; combing, washed, 39@45c; do. unwashed, 28@32c; Canada combing 37@40c; fine unwashed 25@25c; coarse and midding unwashed 29@32c; tub washed 37@42c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York—JULY 30.—Cotton quiet at 11⅝@11¾c; futures firm. Flour weak; receipts, 19,000 barrels; superfine State and western, $3 90@4 50; common to good extra, $4 50@4 75; goodto choice $4 80@6 50; white wheat extra, $4 75@5 25; extra Ohio, $4 60@6 00; St. Louis, $4 50@6 50; Minnesota patent process, $5 75@8 00. Wheat—Active business; receipts 340,000 bushels; rejected spring 78@78½c; No. 3 do 97@97¼c; No. 2 do $1 04; ungraded do 91c@$1 00; No. 2 red $1 11@1 11½; No. 1 do $1 12; mixed winter $1 09¾@1 10½; ungraded amber $1 10@1 13½; No. 2 do $1 10@1 10¼; No. 1 do $1 11½; ungraded white $1 10@1 13½; No. 2 do $1 12@1 12½; No 1 do, sales of 85,000 bushels at $1 14@1 14½; No 2 red, July, sales of 72,000 bushels at $1 11@1 11½; August sales of 248,000 bushels at $1 11@1 11¾; September sales of 320,000 bushels at $1 11@1 11¾. Rye easier; No 2 western 64c. Barley dull and nominal. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn moderately active; receipts 41,000 bushels; ungraded, 43@45c; yellow western 47c; No. 2 July, 44½@45c; August 44¾c bid, 44¾c asked; September 46¼c bid, 46¾c asked. Oats more active; receipts 12,000 bushels; mixed western 35@36½c; white western 38@41c. Hay in good demand. Hops firm and unchanged. Coffee quiet. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 6¾@6¾c. Molasses nominally unchanged. Rice firm; Carolina 6¾@7¾c. Petroleum quiet but steady; United 69¾c; crude 5@5¼c; refined 6¾c. Tallow steady at 5¾@5 13-16c. Rosin nominally unchanged. Turpentine dull at 26½@26¾c. Eggs dull and heavy; western 9@12c. Pork easier; new mess $8 90@9 00. Beef nominally unchanged. Cutmeats quiet but steady; long clear middles 5¾@5¼c. Lard less active; prime steam $6 00@6 02½. Butter quiet but firm at 7@16½c. Cheese dull and heavy; western 4@6c. Whisky steady at $1 07.

Manufactured copper dull at $22 00. Ingot Lake dull and nominal at $16 12½@16 25. Iron—Scotch Pig in good demand at $20 00@22 50; American $15 50@20 00. Iron—Russia sheeting $11 50@12 00. Nails—Cut $2 25. Leather—Hemlock sole Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light middle and heavy weights 20@23c. Wool quiet; domestic fleece 32@45c; pulled 18@49c; unwashed 9@30c.

Philadelphia—JULY 25.—Wool quiet but steady; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above, 38@40c; X 38@39c; medium 39@40c; coarse 35@36c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western fine 35@36c; middling 39@40c; coarse 35@36c; combing, washed, 39@45c; do. unwashed, 28@32c; Canada combing 37@40c; fine unwashed 25@25c; coarse and midding unwashed 29@32c; tub washed 37@42c.

Milwaukee—JULY 30.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat steady; opened at a decline of 1c and closed weak; No. 1 Milwaukee hard $1 05; No. 2 Milwaukee 90½c; July 90½c; August 90¾c; September 89½c; No. 3 do 82c; No. 4, 77c; rejected 68c. Corn quiet and scarce; No. 2, 34¾c. Oats scarce and wanted; No. 2, 25¾c. Rye unsettled and lower; No. 1, 51½c. Barley quiet and unchanged; No. 2 spring 61c. Provisions quiet and easy. Mess pork quiet at $8 25 cash. Lard—Prime steam $5 65. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 3½c. Receipts—Flour, 9,500 barrels; wheat, 15,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,500 barrels; wheat, 4,000 bushels.

Boston—JULY 30.—Flour steady at $3 60@4 00 for western and superfine; common extra $4 25@4 50; Wisconsin extra $4 25@5 00; Minnesota extra $4 50@6 00; winter wheat $5 00; Ohio and Michigan $5 50. Corn quiet; mixed and yellow 47½@49c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye 68@70c. Receipts—Flour, 2,300 barrels; corn, 13,000 bushels; wheat, 49,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 465 barrels.

Louisville—JULY 30.—Cotton quiet at 12c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; red and amber 93@96c. Corn steady; white 45c; mixed 41c. Oats quiet; old white 35c; mixed new 28@30c. Rye steady at 55c. Hay nominal. Pork nominal at $10 00@10 50. Lard steady; choice leaf tierce $7 75; keg $8 50. Bulkmeats quiet at $3 37½, $4 62½@5 00 Bacon scarce and firm at $4 00, $5 00@5 50. Sugar cured hams $9 50@11 00. Whisky quiet at $1 02.

Toledo—JULY 30. — Wheat firmer; No. 2 red winter, spot and July, $1 01¼; August $1 00¾; September $1 00¾; western amber, July, $1 00¾; No. 2 amber Illinois $1 01¼. Corn easier; No. 2 August, 37½c; September 37¾c; rejected 37½c. Oats firm; No. 2, spot, 31c; August 25c. Receipts — Wheat, 97,000 bushels; corn, 31,000 bushels. Shipments — Wheat, 100,000 bushels; corn, 6,000 bushels.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY, July 30, 1879.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle, especially common, was very heavy, and, therefore, the market was, in consequence, dull at prices to suit the buyers in many cases. Although the supply of prime was much lighter they were not much in demand, and the market was slow at last week's prices. One firm bought 14 cars for shipment to New York, weighing 1,150@1,450 lbs., at $3 60@4 80; so far as we could learn, there has been nothing sold above the outside figure. The most of the sales were within the range of $3 50@4 50; bulls and fat cows ranging at 2@2½@3c, mosty 2@2½c.

SHEEP.

The supply of sheep was fair but on account of unfavorable reports from the East, the market was dull and no material change in prices. One car of extra heavy, for export, 128 lbs, brought 5c, and a deck of good, 4½c; but the most of the sales were at 3½ to 4c for 80 to 100 lb averages. Lambs dull, at 4@4½c; stock ewes, for which there appeared to be some inquiry, 3@3¼c.

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs were light and market slow. There was a slight decline in prices, especially for Yorkers. Philadelphias $4 10@4 15; Yorkers $3 90@4 00.

Union Live Stock Yards, Allegheny

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, MONDAY, July 28, 1879.

Most of those offered consisted of the common and medium grades, and the supply was somewhat short of last Monday. The market opened slow and dragged all the way through, and while prime to medium butchers' stock sold pretty well up to last week's prices, common rough, half-fatted cattle, ruled lower. Dealers nearly all reported the market as having been very unsatisfactory, and the Chicago bought, in particular, did no good for their owners. Sales were made at 5¼@5½c for good to choice beeves; 4@4½c for common to medium, and 3@3¾c for inferior. Bulls were very dull, quotable at 2@3c. Fresh cows were in liberal supply and very dull.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

There was a smaller number on sale than last Monday, yet it was in excess of the demand and the market ruled dull in consequence, with prices somewhat lower. Lambs sold at from $1 50 per head to 5¼c per lb, and sheep at 3@4c per lb, according to quality.

HOGS

were in fair supply; market dull with but little change in prices, which ranged in a retail way at 3¾@4c gross.

New York—JULY 30.—Beeves—Receipts for two days, 4,000 head. Market dull; native steers 7@9c; poor to prime 5½@9¾c; extra with 30 fancy steers, 1,540 pounds, 10c; Texans 6¼c; exporters used 1,370 fat steers at 8¼@8¾c; good steers, 1,300 to 1,400 pounds. Shipments since Monday, 900 head live. American beef sold in Liverpool to-day at 4 pence per pound generally.

Sheep—Receipts for two days, 7,170 head. Market firmer; prices, 3@4¾c for poor to good sheep; 5@5½c for prime and extra do, and 4@6c for lambs; best sheep in the market taken by an exporter at $5 45@5 50 per 100 pounds. Shipments 200 head.

Swine—Receipts 5,680 head. Market quiet at $4 20@4 40 per hundred pounds, with one car load at $4 30, and two car loads holding for $4 40.

St. Louis—JULY 30.—Cattle—Demand inactive and lower for shipping grades; grass cattle—demand active; good to choice heavy shipping steers $4 70@4 90; do light $4 25@4 60; grass natives $3 00@3 75; do Texans $2 00@3 15; Indiana, $2 25@3 12½. Receipts, 3,300 head; shipments, 600 head.

Hogs weaker; Yorkers to Baltimore $3 75@3 90; packing, $3 10@3 50; butchers to fancy $3 50@3 85. Receipts, 1,900 head; shipments, 2,500 head.

Sheep in good demand; fair to choice $2 50@3 25. Receipts, 700 head; shipments, none.

Chicago—JULY 30.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports:

Hogs—Receipts, 17,000 head; shipments, 3,300 head; another break in prices for all description; mixed, packing $3 15@3 35; good to choice heavy $3 40@3 80; light $3 70@4 00; chiefly $3 80.

Cattle—Receipts, 4,500 head; shipments, 1,900 head; good to choice 10@15c lower; $4